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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

Reportage, Comment on U.S. SALT II Debate AA 1
Reagan 'Departure' Noted [PRAVDA 29 May] AA 1
Bogachev Hits U.S. Interpretation AA 1
U.S. Attitude Reported AA 2
[Nikolayev in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 23 May]
Canada Urges U.S. Compliance AA 3
Reportage on Worldwide Arms Negotiations AA 4
Strategic Arms Group Holds Talks AA 4
Tolkunov on CSCE Opening AA 4
Further Report [Kulbitskiy] AA 5
Delegate Addresses Bonn Meeting AA 5
Grinevskiy on CDE Progress AA 6
[Kostikov in PRAVDA 24 May]
Lomeyko on Stockholm, Berne Talks AA 7
Commentaries on U.S. Space Militarization Plans AA 7
Termed 'Threat To Entire World' [Ponomarev] AA 7
Chervov Views Danger [Prague RUDE PRAVO 24 May] AA 8
Academician on Arms' Vulnerability AA 10
U.S. Urged To Abandon Plans [Kornilov] AA 10
Pentagon Plans for CW Deployment in Western Europe Complete AA 12
[Ignatyev]

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Further Commentary on Results of Berne Conference CC 1
West Makes 'Unacceptable' Demands CC 1
[Bolshakov in PRAVDA 24 May]
Envoy Laments U.S. Position CC 1
Vorontsov Speaks at UN Session on Africa CC 3
Analyst Views Causes of African Economic Crisis CC 5
[Skobelev]
Dobrynin Writes on Policy Toward Developing World CC 6
PRAVDA Reports From Vienna on IAEA's Work CC 7
[Dubrovin 27 May]
IAEA Conference in Ukraine Discusses Nuclear Power CC 9
U.S. 'Annexation' of Micronesia Protested at UN CC 10
[Chernyshev]
TASS Notes Start of NATO Naval Exercise CC 10
PRAVDA Review of Week's International Events CC 10
[Mikhaylov 25 May]
U.S. Seeks 'Military Bloc' in Asia-Pacific Region CC 14
[Rodin in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 23 May]
Seminar on Developing Nations Opens in Beijing CC 16
Briefs: Uzbekistan Hosts Union Members; CC 16
Indonesian Journalists

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Paper Raps CIA Campaign Against Media Disclosures A 1
[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 23 May]
Army Paper on U.S. Arms Supplies to 'Terrorists' A 1
[Borin in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 16 May]
Reagan, Honduran President Meet; Aid Promised [Lyutyy] A 2
PRAVDA Interviews Armand Hammer, Robert Gale A 3
[Vasilyev 25 May]
U.S. Attempts To Keep VOA Stations in Greece A 5
[Voytsekhovskiy]
Weekly Examines Charles Thornton Case A 6
[LITERATURNAYA GAZETA 28 May]

CHINA

PRAVDA Cites PRC Journal Criticism of U.S. Policy [25 May] B 1
Talks on Macao To Be Held With Portugal B 1
[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 22 May]
KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Reports Xueqian's Denmark Visit [28 May] B 2
Scientific-Technical Conference Held in Beijing B 2
[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 18 May]
PRC Power Industry Development Noted B 2
[EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA 15 May]
PRC Nuclear Power Station Plans on Schedule B 3
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 25 May]
Moscow Paper Reports Flooding in PRC B 3
[SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 21 May]

NORTHEAST ASIA

TASS Reports Speeches at 19th MPRP Congress C 1
[Boldokhonov, Denisovich, Ionov]
Japan Trade Grows on Eve of Abe Visit C 1
[Georgiyev]
Japan To Set Up Information Office in Moscow C 2
[Tokyo KYODO]
Japanese Politician Comments on USSR Visit C 3
IZVESTIYA Considers Japan's 'Rapid Deployment Force' C 3
[Matveyev 22 May]
Japan 'Criminally Negligent' on Nuclear Plant Safety C 5
Politician Writes Book on Japan-USSR Ties C 5
[Logachev]

WESTERN EUROPE

Gromyko Greets Soviet-Finnish Journalist Seminar in Kiev G 1
Supreme Soviet Commissions Meet With Finnish Delegation G 1
France, FRG Discuss Cooperation Within EEC Framework [Khrekov] G 2
'Dangerous' Idea G 3
IZVESTIYA Rejects FRG Envoy's Criticism Over Chernobyl [26 May] G 4
SPD Government Will Remove U.S. Cruise Missiles G 6
[Sosnovskiy]

RAU Interviewed on Ties, Arms Race [Kondratyev] G 6
PRAVDA Comments on Congress of FRG Green Party [Vakhontov 21 May] G 7
FRG Scaremongering Over Chernobyl Hit [Sosnovskiy in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 20 May] G 8
German CP Figure Cited on West's 'Campaign' Over Chernobyl G 9

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Reportage on Khaddam Visit to Moscow H 1
Talks With Gorbachev H 1
Gorbachev Receives Message [Damascus] H 2
Talks With Gromyko H 2
Middle East Situation Discussed [Damascus] H 3
Dinner Speeches Exchanged H 3
Gromyko Speaks H 4
Khaddam Speaks H 6
Jallud Ends Talks With Ryzhkov, Meets Sokolov H 8
Views Exchanged H 9

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Gorbachev Hears Chebrikov Report at KGB Conference R 1
Latest Developments on Chernobyl Reported R 1
Miners Complete Tunnel R 1
Robots Used in Cleanup [Gusev in PRAVDA 19 May] R 1
Radiation Sickness at 'Height' R 3
Shcherbitskiy Visits Evacuees [Ratau in PRAVDA UKRAINY 20 May] R 3
Reception of Evacuees Described [Prokopov in SELSKAYA ZHIZN 25 May] R 4
Protest Letter Sent to Gorbachev [Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET 21 May] R 6
Officials Say Vacations, Food Safe [Loshak in IZVESTIYA, 25 May] R 7
Inspector Says Dnepr 'Immaculate' [Ilchenko] R 8
Behavior of People Affected [Yavorivskiy in PRAVDA 23 May] R 9
Justice Minister Explains Unearned Income Regulations R 9
Moscow Raykom Officials Fired for Abusing Positions [MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA 24 May] R 10
Zimyanin Attends Education Workers Meeting R 10

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Moscow Television Shows 28 May Space Walk [Galkin] U 1
Further on Ferma U 4
Optical Communications Experiment [Pelekhov] U 4
Briefs: Robots for Building Tractors; New Personal Computer U 5

REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON U.S. SALT II DEBATE

Reagan 'Departure' Noted

PM291001 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 May 86 First Edition p 6

[TASS report: "The U.S. President's Decision"]

[Text] Washington 28 May -- President R. Reagan has announced the decision to dismantle two obsolete Poseidon nuclear submarines in connection with today's forthcoming start of trials of the new "Nevada" submarine (Ohio class) equipped with 24 Trident-1 ICBM launchers.

President R. Reagan's statement again repeats his attacks on SALT II and on the USSR, which is accused without foundation, of "violations" of existing arms control agreements. It goes without saying that these accusations are not backed up by a single fact. The White House needed to pile up lies in order to justify its planned violation of SALT II. As Reagan stated, by the end of the year, in the course of equipping B-52 strategic bombers with cruise missiles, the United States intends to exceed the limits set by the agreement, and will not take any compensatory measures. The United States, the President stressed, will not be guided by the norms laid down in the treaty.

This means the effective departure of the United States from SALT II and indicates that the incorrectly understood priorities of U.S. "national security," priorities dictated by imperial interests, are placed above the vital interests of the people and states of the whole world and set up against the interests of the international community. The Soviet Union warned, again only recently, of the serious responsibility the U.S. Administration will be taking on if it takes a step aimed at violating SALT II. The assertions of the head of the administration about the Soviet Union's so-called "violations" of certain provisions of SALT II are nothing but unscrupulous attempts to shift the blame and seek a pretext for securing a free hand for continuing the arms race.

Sensible American legislators have expressed concern over Washington's militarist line.

Bogachev Hits U.S. Interpretation

LD281334 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1220 28 May 86

[Text] Moscow, 28 May (TASS) -- TASS Military Affairs Observer Vladimir Bogachev writes:

The U.S. Administration has once again demonstrated its "steadfast resolution" to adhere only to those provisions of international treaties that it considers advantageous to the United States, and to violate unceremonioulsy those bilateral obligations that become obstacles hindering the development of planned U.S. nuclear systems.

U.S. President Rongald Reagan has announced that he has decided to continue to equip strategic bombers with cruise missiles, thereby exceeding the limit set by the Soviet-American sides in SALT II. On the other hand, the White House has announced that this summer the United States is dismantling two Poseidon submarines equipped with nuclear missiled with multiple independently-targeted reentry vehicles (MIRVs), and will "technically remain within the framework of the treaty" regarding the total of ICBMs and sea-based ballistic missiles with MIRVs.

Larry Speakes, White House deputy press secretary, as if fearing that Washington might be suspected of being peaceable, considered it necessary to emphasize that the dismantling of the two U.S. submarines will be carried out not to adhere to the conditions of SALT II, but because it has become too expensive to operate them.

As is known, the United States wrecked the ratification of SALT II. However, not daring to openly go against world public opinion, in May 1982, the U.S. Administration announced its intention not to take actions that would undermine the treaty. The meaning of this statement from Washington was that on one hand it did not want to tie itself down with firm obligations on strategic weapons limitations, and on the other, it wanted to have room for maneuver with the aim of achieving unilateral military advantages.

The White House's latest decision concerning SALT II can be assessed as a claim by Washington to a right, unprecedented in international practice, to unilaterally scrap some provisions of the treaty and temporaily preserve others.

U.S. Senator Dale Bumpers has admitted that the possible increase in numbers of Soviet missiles with MIRV warheads beyond the limits set by SALT II "would worsen the already difficult tasks of any 'star wars' system." And so, you see, the United States is prepared to observe the corresponding provisions of the treaty for the time being. On the other hand, the limitations on bombers with cruise missiles are an obstacle in the way of programs that the Pentagon has put into motion. So the White House considers itself justified in unceremoniously violating these limits.

Treaties must be implemented in the form in which they are signed, on an honest and fair basis, without attempts to "outplay" the other side. The scenario for implementation of SALT II that Washington is offering today is obviously not in accordance with these requirements.

U.S. Attitude Reported

PM231344 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 May 86 Second Edition p 3

[Colonel I. Nikolayev "Expert's Opinion": "Who is Muddying the Water and Why"]

[Text] Passions are not subsiding in the United States over SALT II. Recently, Pentagon "hawks" were vigorously fanning rumors that the administration was on the verge of annoucing that it would no longer observe the treaty. As grounds for this opinion, they pointed to the fact that the ceiling set by the treaty of 1,200 units for launchers of MIRVed ICBM's and SLBM's will force the administration to dismantle the launchers on two Poseidon submarines after the launch of the new Ohio-type submarine and the start of its sea trials. And this, they say, is inadmissible.

Then information was "leaked" to the Western press on a "preliminary decision" reached at a secret National Security Council [NSC] session, which nonetheless ordered the dismantling of the submarines which are becoming "superfluous." This was presented almost as an act of self-sacrifice by the administration and as evidence of its concern to observe SALT II.

However, some details of this "self-sacrifice" are now becoming known. And they show quite clearly "what is what." Most importantly, they slightly lift the veil from who is "muddying the water" around this Soviet-American treaty and why. I refer to an article in the weekly TIME dated 19 May. It bears the disconcerting title "Blow to SALT II: Reagan Might Violate the Treaty." The author of the article reveals the essence of the "comprehensive compromise decision" adopted at the aforementioned NSC session.

And, according to TIME, that decision was by no means as peace-loving and sensible as it was depicted. In addition to the instruction to dismantle the Poseidons, given under pressure from West European allies and sober-minded politicians in the country's own Congress, it contained numerous orders of a different kind. These include, above all, instructions to accelerate work on creating [sozdaniye] the small mobile Midgetman ballistic missile and also to study the question of developing [razrabotka] a totally new large missile with a large number of warheads, which has been named Mobileman. If the information cited by the magazine is confirmed, this will be not even the second, but at least the third, while the treaty permits just one, new type of intercontinental missile.

The decision to continue equipping B-52 heavy bombers with nuclear-tipped cruise missiles is no less dangerous. This also threatens the treaty, which sets an overall ceiling of 1,320 units for launchers of the aforementioned ballistic missiles and for heavy bombers equipped with cruise missiles with a range of more than 600 km. At present more than 100 bombers have already been reequipped to carry cruise missiles. Simple calculations show that the pace of reequipment that has been established in the United States (according to an article in THE NEW YORK TIMES, it stands at approximately 1 aircraft every 3 weeks) will result in the United States exceeding the set ceiling by December. Of particular concern in this connection is the mention in TIME that a confidential message from the U.S. President, allegedly containing a direct indication of his intention to violate SALT II later this year, was discussed in the corridors during the Tokyo conference of the "Seven." This is because the treaty does not permit the U.S. Air Force to fulfill the cruise missile deployment plans.

The arguments that SALT II prevents the deployment of new U.S. arms sound strange, to put it mildly. For it is designed precisely to hinder the arms race process and to erect obstacles in its path. This is the very reason it is called an arms limitation treaty.

To judge from the TIME article, the confidential message was given an unenthusiastic reception by the Tokyo conference participants. What is more, "the leaders of the allied states were put out." And Mrs Thatcher, who does not often allow herself to disagree with Washington, even protested to the President over his decision. On encountering the allies' opposition, the President did not put direct pressure on them. He even promised to "take their opinion into consideration during the discussion of this issue at the next NSC session." The future will show how the transatlantic politicians behave with regard to observing SALT II. All the world's peace-loving people insistently demand that the United States end the arms race, remove the threat of nuclear catatastrophe, and embark on the path of creating equal security for all the planet's people. In order to respond worthily to the aspirations of the absolute majority of the world's population, it is necessary to be guided by a sense of responsibility for the destiny of the process of limiting strategic arms and for the preservation of everything positive already achieved in this sphere. It is necessary to admit unequivocally that SALT II continues to play an effective role in curbing the arms race and serves as the springboard for elaborating new accords.

By signing SALT II the Soviet Union adopted a pledge to maintain the strength of its strategic arms within certain agreed limits. It fulfills these pledges unswervingly and scrupulously. The same thing is required of the United States.

Canada Urges U.S. Compliance

LD281307 Moscow TASS in English 0945 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Ottawa May 28 TASS -- Canada is opposed to any violations of the Soviet-American Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT-2), Canadian Foreign Minister Joe Clark said here.

Speaking in Parliament, he said that Prime Minister Brian Mulroney of Canada had sent a letter to President Reagan one week ago expounding the stand of the Canadian Government on the matter. We are concerned, Joe Clark said, by reports that the U.S. Administration might be prepared to go beyond SALT-2 limits. It was made very clear by way of letter that we believe it very important that the United States continue its adherence to SALT-2 limits, the minister emphasized.

REPORTAGE ON WORLDWIDE ARMS NEGOTIATIONS

Strategic Arms Group Holds Talks

LD281112 Moscow TASS in English 1054 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Geneva May 28 TASS -- The group on strategic armaments held a session here today within the framework of the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space armaments.

Tolkunov on CSCE Opening

LD261432 Moscow TASS in English 1351 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] Bonn May 26 TASS -- Objective conditions for a fundamental turn in the destiny of Europe are living. They have deep roots. In order to translate them into reality, the efforts of all Europeans are essential, Lev Tolkunov, the leader of the Soviet delegation, chairman of the Soviet of the Union (chamber) of the USSR Supreme Soviet (parliament), chairman of the parliamentary group of the USSR, said today at the sixth inter-parliamentary Conference on Cooperation and Security in Europe. The conference has opened in the capital of the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG). What is necessary, first of all, he said, is a firm political will to renounce a first use of nuclear weapons and force in general, to renounce the concept of military superiority and endeavours to resolve contentious issues by means of force. There is a need for political will to take measures of disarmament on the basis of the principle of parity and equal security. This is precisely the goal of the Soviet peace initiatives, the Soviet parliamentarian said. "We call for the elimination of nuclear weapons around the world before the turn of the century. It is suggested that already at the first stage a decision be taken on full elimination of medium-range missiles of the USSR and the USA in the European zone -- both ballistic and cruise missiles -- as the first step on the way to freeing the European continent from nuclear weapons. The United States should undertake not to supply its strategic and medium-range missiles to other countries. Britain and France should not build up their nuclear arms. It goes without saying that such a cutback is possible only provided the USSR and the USA mutually renounce the development, testing and deployment of space strike arms, the speaker pointed out.

Touching upon the USSR's and other socialist countries' proposals on a considerable reduction in conventional arms, on a total nuclear test ban, on the peaceful utilization of nuclear energy, and on a ban on chemical weapons, Lev Tolkunov emphasized that the North Atlantic bloc turned down the initiatives on various pleas. "The Soviet Union", the speaker stated in this connection, "put forward a number of proposals, striving to slow down and then stop the slipping down to a nuclear catastrophe. At the same time we in real earnest and sincerity are ready to consider any constructive proposal, whoever it comes from, aimed at curbing the arms race and at strengthening peace. Goodwill, propriety, and honest striving for a compromise should be an indispensable condition in this matter".

Further Report

LD282207 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1743 GMT 28 May 86

[Correspondent Gennadiy Kulbitskiy report]

[Text] Bonn, May 28 (TASS) -- The sixth interparliamentary CSCE session is under way in the FRG capital. On the whole the debate is marked by a constructive approach to the burning problems of the European Continent, the striving to do everything possible to bring about a radical turn in international affairs. In addition to this, conference circles noted the speech by FRG Bundestag Deputy Markus Berger, in which he attacked the Soviet Union's policy "on behalf of the West German delegation." In his speech he reeled off a list of alleged "Soviet violations of human rights." The speech also abounded with other anti-Soviet insinuations, including those connected with the accident at the Chernobyl AES.

Chairman of the German Communist Party Herbert Mies sent an open message to the conference. He urged its participants "to pay special attention to the violations of fundamental human rights in the FRG, including the right to work and democratic gains." The FRG Communists, the message says, call the attention of the participants in the conference to the fact that in the FRG there is persecution for political convictions and that notorious "bans on employment" apply to FRG citizens.

There was also a meeting here today between L.N. Tolkunov, head of the Soviet delegation to the conference, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and chairman of the USSR Parliamentary Group, and a group of West German and foreign journalists. He answered questions, including some on the accident at Chernobyl AES, and gave detailed information on Soviet Government steps to eliminate its consequences. Considerable attention of those gathered was drawn to information on the approach of the Soviet leadership to matters of creating an international system for the safe development of nuclear power engineering on the basis of close cooperation between all states involved in nuclear power engineering.

Delegate Addresses Bonn Meeting

LD272105 Moscow TASS in English 1819 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Bonn May 27 TASS -- Transferring the struggle of ideas to the sphere of interstate relations, the United States and its allies place obstacles in the way of development of inter-state ties of countries with different social systems, hinder constructive solution of topical problems. This was said by deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, first secretary of the Karelian Regional Committee of the CPSU Vladimir Stepanov, when he addressed today the sixth inter-parliamentary Conference on Cooperation and Security in Europe under way here.

"Noisy anti-Soviet, anti-communist campaigns poison the international climate," the Soviet parliamentarian said. In this connection he touched upon the hullabaloo raised in the West in connection with the accident at the Chernobyl atomic power station. He emphasized that some Western politicans pursue the aim of thus blocking the opportunity for the improvement of international relations, of sowing new seeds of mistrust for and suspiciousness of socialist countries, of justifying the nuclear arms race. Unscrupulously speculating on a misfortune, they try to score propagandist and political points. And it is not the accident that is the point of the matter, the Soviet representative said. He noted that according to the information of U.S. Senator Glenn, 151 accidents with a considerable discharge of radiation took place at atomic power stations in 14 countries from 1971 to 1984

"As to reproaches to the USSR that information was not supplied in time, I must note that as soon as our government had assessed the nature and scope of what had taken place, it officially notified governments and has been systematically publishing detailed information. The board of governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency took into notice a report provided by the USSR and welcomed its readiness to supply the further detailed information."

"There exists another area of unsavoury manipulations -- the humanitarian exchange, human rights", the Soviet representative noted. "Strictly observing the spirit and letter of the Final Act, the Soviet Union rejects resolutely the West's attempts to use questions of humanitarian cooperation as an instrument of 'psychological warfare' and political pressure, of sordid machinations around the question of human rights".

"The fundamental human rights are in the focus of attention of Soviet socialist society. Meanwhile, war means destruction of man, and hence of his rights and freedoms. Therefore, the struggle for the prevention of nuclear war, for the consolidation of peace means the forward positions of the struggle for human rights", the Soviet parliamentarian stressed.

"The Soviet Union proceeds from the view that world war is not inevitable. War can be prevented. Humanity can be saved from catastrophe", Vladimir Stepanov said in conclusion. "The new peace initiatives of the USSR and other peaceful states, goodwill of millions of people in Europe represent a foundation on which European security can and must be promptly built further, while developing, enriching and asserting the process of detente in the spirit and on the basis of the Helsinki Final Act".

Grinevskiy on CDE Progress

PM281450 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 May 86 First Edition p 5

[Report by own correspondent M. Kostikov: "At the Stockholm Conference"]

[Text] Stockholm, 23 May -- The latest session of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe [CDE] has ended in Stockholm. Summing up the conference, the Soviet delegation leader, special envoy O.A. Grinevskiy, noted that from the viewpoint of European politics it is important to finish the first stage of this conference with positive results. There are opportunites to do this, and they are entriely realistic given a mutual desire to reach accords. However, this is precisely what the United States and other Western countries lack. On various farfetched pretexts they are putting a brake on the elaboration of mutually acceptable accords and shunning the quest for solutions to unsolved problems proposed by the socialist, neutral, and nonaligned countries. This approach is creating difficulties in the conference's work and reducing it to marking time.

The Soviet Union and the socialist countries advocate conssitent observance of all the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act in order to improve the European climate once again, establish trust as an essential component of relations between states, and create reliable security on the continent.

In the present situation the success or failure of the Stockholm conference is the touchstone of readiness to seek in action, not in words, a reduction in the war danger on the European Continent. It is also indispensable to the new all-European meeting in Vienna so that it can take the decision to switch to the second phase of the conference, devoted to disarmament in Europe. This would give new momentum to the development of all aspects of the Helsinki process.

Lomeyko on Stockholm, Berne Talks

LD271549 Moscow TASS in English 1531 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 27 TASS -- The Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe could make an important contribution to fulfilling the overdue tasks of European politics and the Soviet Union is for it to end with positive results, said the head of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's Press Department.

Vladimir Lomeyko was speaking at a briefing here today, which dealt with current international issues.

These results, he said, are quite feasible if the participants share a desire to reach agreement. Regrettably, it is this desire that is lacking on the part of the United States and some of its allies, Lomeyko added. Under all manner of far-fetched pretexts they are holding back the working out of mutually acceptable accords, evading a search for solutions to outstanding problems and rejecting such solutions suggested by socialist, neutral and non-aligned countries.

In this situation the approach of the countries participating in the Stockholm conference to the resolution of the problems discussed there is a touchstone making it possible to judge their sincerity and readiness to achieve a real reduction of the danger of war in Europe and real measures to strengthen trust among them. This is needed both as such and for a successful commencement of the European meeting in Vienna. "In our opinion, success at Stockholm would lend a real impetus to the Helsinki process as a whole," Lomeyko said.

An expert conference on contacts between people, institutions and organizations is drawing to a close in Berne, he said further.

It can be said even now that the United States has frustrated the adoption of a final document. Its draft was sponsored by neutral countries. It was agreed upon in the editing group and nobody, including the U.S. delegation, objected to it. But when it was tabled, the U.S. delegation blocked its adoption. Many delegations, including U.S. allies, made efforts to make certain that the United States would lift its objections to the final document. But the U.S. delegation did not listen to those proposals.

"This action is seen in conference circles as an extra illustration of the U.S. arrogant and callous attitude to the needs of Europeans and as an attempt to undercut the European process."

COMMENTARIES ON U.S. SPACE MILITARIZATION PLANS

'Threat to Entire World'

LD281751 Moscow TASS in English 1720 GMT 28 May 86

[By TASS commentator Leonid Ponomarev]

[Text] Moscow May 28 TASS -- The White House Tuesday again demanded that Congress fully meet the Pentagon's request for 5.4 billion dollars in appropriations for the "star wars" program in fiscal year 1987, which entails a 77-percent increase in funding for the "Strategic Defense Initiative" (SDI) over the current year.

The term "star wars" made its way into the present U.S. Administration's lexicon as a manifestation of the U.S. desire to be the first, at any cost and under any cover, to enter outer space with military hardware and establish its undivided domination both there and down on the planet.

These plans for overt space militarization are, of course, veiled with rhetoric for peace, intended for a most cynical and gross deception of public opinion, while in reality the U.S. Administration's whole military policy is directed at restoring former U.S. military superiority and upsetting the existing strategic military balance.

THE WASHINGTON POST reported quoting a Defense Department spokesman that the President was giving the SDI the highest priority.

That this is really so is seen graphically from the growth rates of outlays for the "star wars" project since its inception. From 1984 SDI-related funding has trebled and if the Pentagon's latest request is satisfied, it will have quadrupled.

According to a U.S. public organization called the Center for Defense Information, some 70 billion dollars will have been spent on the "star wars" effort between 1984 and 1993. But this is only the visible part of Washington's spending on space militarization. All told, the SDI cost will exceed, according to U.S. expert estimates, the cost of building all MX intercontinental ballistic missiles and 100 B-18 strategic bombers. As far as the MX missiles are concerned, the White House, wanting more than the 50 such systems Congress permitted to deploy last year, demanded Tuesday congressional approval not only of furthers funds for the SDI but also the production and deployment of another 50 MX missiles to bring their total number to 100, with each of them tipped by ten nuclear warheads.

The combination of the massive strategic nuclear buildup and the crash "star wars" effort, that is space militarization, shows that Washington is not committed to peace and is reluctant to deliver mankind from nuclear weapons.

Perhaps some people in Arizona or California can still be taken for a ride with promises to make the world a safer place to live in through space militarization, but the broad public is aware that the nature of modern weapons does not allow any state to protect itself with military technology alone.

Security today can only be mutual and security on global scale can only be general. This is why the implementation of the "star wars" program, camouflaged as a "defense" initiative, is a threat to the entire planet.

Chervov Views Dangers

AU271416 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 24 May 86 p 7

[Interview with USSR Colonel General Nikolay Chervov by APN correspondent Vasiliy Morozov: "Who Is Producing Artificial Nebulousness?; The Truth and the Fabrications About the Positions of the Parties at the Talks in Geneva" -- date and place not given; capitalized passages published in boldface; initial paragraph is paper's introduction]

[Text] OF LATE, THE U.S. GOVERNMENT HAS AGAIN BEEN TRYING TO DISTORT THE USSR POSITION AT THE TALKS ON NUCLEAR AND SPACE DISARMAMENT. IN THIS CONNECTION, SOVIET MILITARY EXPERT COLONEL GENERAL NIKOLAY CHERVOV ANSWERED A QUESTION POSED BY APN CORRESPONDENT VASILIY MOROZOV.

[Morozov] U.S. REPRESENTATIVES P. NITZE AND C. WEINBERGER AND OTHERS ARE TRYING TO ACCUSE THE USSR OF FAILING TO FULFILL AGREEMENTS AT THE HIGHEST LEVEL INSOFAR AS THE TALKS ON NUCLEAR AND SPACE DISARMAMENT ARE CONCERNED. WHAT CAN BE SAID ABOUT THIS?

[Chervov] The statements by P. Nitze, C. Weinberger, and other Washington representatives about the situation at the talks are blatant disinformation, an attempt to distort the Soviet position. Their assertions are false and hypocritical through and through, even if only because they are purely verbal, unprovable, and do not contain any facts. Since the official personages in Washington have adopted such an undignified course, the public must learn the truth.

First, regarding space: The joint summit statement says that both parties will strive to avert an arms buildup in space. Avert means not permit. To nip in the bud. THIS TERM HAS NO OTHER MEANING, EITHER IN RUSSIAN, OR IN ENGLISH.

And what is the U.S. position? Instead of banning the space arms buildup, the American side proposes to us that we elaborate its "rules," that is, determine what offensive space devices to develop, in what numbers, and within what deadlines.

Second, regarding strategic offensive weapons: Everyone is acquainted with the Soviet program for the total liquidation of nuclear weapons. In the first stage of realization (in the course of 5-8 years, beginning 1986) the USSR proposes reducing corresponding USSR and U.S. nuclear weapons by 50 percent.

What does the U.S. propose? It rejects the issue of limiting strategic weapons being linked to the ban on strategic nuclear space devices; it refuses to include in the 50 percent limit its nuclear devices at forward bases. It proposes various limits for ballistic missiles and the strategic air force. Then there is the old American trick: IT WOULD LIKE TO LIMIT ONLY THE THINGS THE SOVIET UNION HAS MORE OF, AND DOES NOT WISH TO LIMIT THE THINGS IT HAS MORE OF.

The main fault of the American proposals is always the same -- THEY SIDESTEP THE KEY AND PRINCIPAL QUESTION, AND THAT IS THE QUESTION OF BANNING THE DEVELOPMENT AND DEPLOYMENT OF STRATEGIC SPACE WEAPONS. Without banning these weapons it is impossible to realistically expect the implementation of limitation of strategic weapons. Such limitations would be nonsensical, and even dangerous, in conditions in which the United States strives to gain military superiority over the USSR, via space, and achieve a situation in which it can launch a first strike against the Soviet Union with impunity. By dragging out the solution of the space issue, the United States is preventing agreements on strategic weapons. There are no weapons in space yet and there must not be. As M.S. Gorbachev has stated, the USSR will never be the first to go into space with weapons. And it calls on the United States to follow its example. Perhaps the United States will grasp the common sense of the Soviet position.

Third, intermediate-range missiles in Europe: The Soviet Union has already proposed scrapping in the first stage of its program all USSR and U.S. intermediate-range missiles in the European zone. It has proposed the conclusion of a separate agreement on this, unconnected with space and strategic nuclear weapons. Here the United States must pledge that it will not deliver its strategic intermediate-range missiles to other states, and Britain and France must pledge that they will not expand their nuclear potential. Agreeing not to count the British and French missiles is, of course, a great compromise.

And the United States? Mr Nitze has stated that the United States has "reacted with new proposal regarding intermediate-range nuclear forces, which is to lead to an agreement in this sphere." This does not correspond to reality. Already in 1982, the United States proposed the so-called "zero option," which the USSR did not accept.

The difference now is that the realization of the proposal is planned for 3 years.

These are the facts. The show that the USSR, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CONCLUSIONS OF THE SUMMIT MEETING IN GENEVA, HAS PROPOSED AN ENTIRE PACKAGE OF CONSTRUCTIVE MEASURES, and has done so on the basis of honorably and objectively respecting the security interests of the United States, as well as of the West European countries. By its proposals, the USSR is trying to create maximally favorable prerequisites for breaking the deadlock at the Geneva talks and arriving at corresponding agreements. Their realization would mean a watershed in the development of international relations to the benefit of strengthening peace, security, and cooperation, a great step on the road to the total elimination of nuclear weapons.

Academician on Arms' Vulnerability

LD290648 Moscow TASS in English 0544 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 29 TASS -- Washington's plans to develop impregnable partially space-based ABM defences stand no criticism from either the strategic or the economic viewpoint, Academician Roal Sagdeyev, director of the Institute of Space Exploration, has told a TASS correspondent. The scientist is attending a conference on the problems of peace and the prevention of the nuclear threat, which opened in Moscow on Tuesday.

The latest studies show, he continued, that space arms will be rather vulnerable to various counterweapons, both ground- and space-based. ABM defences, geared to ensuring a capability for the first strike with impunity, are merely creating the dangerous illusion of a "total shield" again retaliation.

Saydeyev drew attention to the fact that a natural reaction to the development of a defensive component of the strategic forces by one side will be the deployment of additional weapons by the other. In this way, space-based defensive systems in any form do not contribute to a stable strategic balance; conversely, they are initiating a race with space weapons.

Although it is precisely this destabilizaing aspect of the SDI programme that is causing special worry in the world, the scientist noted, it is ignored or played down by the SDI champions. In so doing, they resemble a chess player who, admiring his move, does not go to the trouble of analyzing the situation at least one move ahead.

As for the economic aspect of the problem, Academician Sagdeyev pointed out that an efficient system of counterweapons against the anti-missile defences will be far cheaper than the ABM defences themselves, namely, just a few per cent of the cost. The U.S. A Administration asked Congress for almost five billion dollars on SDI development during the next fiscal year, he noted, and the spending will grow substantially further on. Even the official SDI proponents are now realizing how costly the programme will be.

U.S. Urged To Abandon Plans

LD271723 Moscow TASS in English 1702 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 27 TASS -- TASS Political News Analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

"Advancing to a world without nuclear arms, humanity must surmount the obstacles that might arise on this path. And the main obstacle is the attempts to militarise outer space, to inundate near-earth space with space-strike arms, thus turning it into a place d'armes.

The implementation of the 'star wars' concept will dash the hopes for the reduction of nuclear arms on earth, and this must be understood by everyone," this was stated in Mikhail Gorbachev's message to the mayors of the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, that were incinerated by U.S. atomic bombs 40 years ago. The Soviet leader's pronouncement clearly expresses the pivotal trend of the Soviet Union's foreign policy, which proceeds from the premise that prevention of the militarisation of outer space is the fundamental condition for ending the arms race.

The Soviet call for giving up the extremely dangerous plans of the preparation for "star wars" has evoked and continues to evoke an exceptionally broad positive response in the world. Prominent politicians and public figures of various countries, authoritative military experts, well-known scientists, emphasise again and again that keeping outer space free from arms is of the decisive importance for achieving agreements on a radical reduction of nuclear arms. And this is really so. Those who want agreements on a complex of the questions of nuclear and space arms, cannot but realise that every new step along the road of the implementation of the SDI programme poses additional obstacles to finding compromise decisions, damages the timeless Soviet-U.S. ABM Treaty. What is the answer of the architects of the United States foreign policy to the call to keep outer space peaceful? So far, their answer has been the same: They continue implementing at a high pace the so-called "Strategic Defence Initiative" designed by Washington, involving in this extremely dangerous process the United States' allies in NATO, above all Britain and the FRG. This militaristic course is wholly supported by the powerful military-industrial complex of the USA, by arms manufacturers for whom the plans of transferring the arms race to space mean, according to "THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR", a veritable gold vein. According to reports of the U.S. press, the Pentagon has already concluded with 800 firms and corporations contracts worth over two billion dollars, connected with the implementation of SDI, and U.S. military-industrial corporations get ever larger appropriations from SDI funds.

Thus, "Boeing" Corporation received over 360 million dollars from those funds, 236 million dollars went to "McDonnel Douglass", 240 million dollars to "Lockheed", while 115 million dollars went to "Teledyne". Armament tycoons are jubilant at fabulous super-profits, but what the plans of star wars preparations entail for the world, for peoples of the globe?

The implementation of these plans, the course at star wars poses an obstacle to progress in the solution of the most important problem of the present, the ending of speedy material preparation for war.

Though they in Washington have of late been lavish with assertions that the United States introduced something "new" at the talks on nuclear and space arms, it is a fact that the United States proposals bypass the main question, how to prevent the arms race in space, though it is absolutely obvious that strategic arms limitation, to say nothing of their deep cuts, lose sense without a ban on space-strike arms. Another thing is quite obvious: If the arms race is spread to new spheres, if the ABM Treaty and the SALT 2 treaty are undermined, distrust among states will be growing in geometrical progression, stability in relations among states will be eroded still more.

Washington's course at the preparation for star wars, just as its refusal to respond to the Soviet Union's call to ban all nuclear weapon testing, shows that the U.S. ruling circles continue banking on force in the foreign policy, that they have not given up the illusory, but extremely dangerous calculations, at disrupting the military-strategic party in their own favour, so as, acquiring the nuclear-space sword, the longest and sharpest one, to dictate their will to sovereign countries and peoples.

This was confirmed again by President of the United States Ronald Reagan, who when answering questions of American students during a televised interview, and later, when speaking at a ceremony on the occasion of Memorial Day, was openly publicising the policy of strength and military ventures.

Mankind is now at an important stage of the new space era and it is time to give up a cave-man's way of thinking, when strength and strength alone was viewed as the only "argument" in relations with neighbours. Space must remain peaceful. Strike arms must not be deployed there. The Soviet Union is convinced that humanity should usher in the third millenium not with the programme of "star wars" but with scopeful plans of peaceful development of outer space by entire humanity.

PENTAGON PLANS FOR CW DEPLOYMENT IN WESTERN EUROPE COMPLETE

LD281839 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0512 GMT 28 May 86

[Correspondent Igor Ignatyev report]

[Text] Washington, 28 May (TASS) -- The Pentagon has virtually completed the preparation of plans for the deployment in Western Eruope of the new generation of barbarous chemical weapons -- binary munitions. As Thomas Welch, the highly-placed representative of the U.S. Defense Department responsible for the development of chemical weapons, reported in an interview to THE WASHINGTON TIMES, these plans are now being finalized by a committee of chiefs staffs and will be ready as early as next month.

By exerting pressure Washington succeeded last week in wresting agreement from the NATO military organs to begin serial production of the new generation of chemical weapons. This decision was, however, made by the U.S. Administration and leadership of the North Atlantic bloc in spite of widespread protests, not only in Western Europe but also in the United States itself. It is not accidental the THE WASINGTON TIMES calls the issue of binary weapons deployment of the European Continent "politically explosive." The paper predicts that it will most likely again end up at the center of fierce debates in the U.S. Congress.

Attempting in advance to neutralize this kind of opposition, the Pentagon is dragging out false claims of some "lagging behing" on the part of the United States in the sphere of chemical weapons. In his interview to THE WASINGTON TIMES, T. Welch claimed that the U.S. chemical weapons presently deployed in Western Europe are already... useless and not fit for the "defense of Europe." It is noteworthy, however, that speaking in Congress recently that same T. Welch officially confirmed that "Bigeye" aerial bombs now being developed -- a variant of binary ammunition -- which are designed for mounting strikes deep inside "enemy" territory. In other words, the new generation of chemical weapons that the administration is trying with all its strength to impose on Western Europe is certainly not being prepared for "the defense of Europeans."

FURTHER COMMENTARY ON RESULTS OF BERNE CONFERENCE

West Makes 'Unacceptable' Demands

PM281038 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 May 86 Second Edition p 4

[Special correspondent V. Bolshakov dispatch: "At the Berne Conference]

[Text] Berne, 23 May -- The Berne conference of experts on contacts between people is coming to an end. According to the agreed schedule, it is to finish work on Monday 26 May. But no one in the "Bellevue" hotel, where the session of experts from the 35 countries attending the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe is being held, can say whether the meeting will adopt a final document. What is the reason for this?

The Soviet delegation and experts from other socialist countries have made the maximum effort to reach an acceptable compromise on the basis of the provisions on contacts between people, institutions, and organizations contained in the Helsinki Final Act. Moreover, a number of proposals submitted by the socialist countries' delegations contain recommendations which will make it possible to promote the Helsinki process in the humanitarian sphere as well.

The delegations from certain NATO countries, primarily the United States, chose at the outset to take the other path. In a number of their proposals they put forward maximalist demands, as they call them here. Quite apart from the fact that these demands are unacceptable at the present level of international relations, they also contradict a number of provisions of the Helsinki Final Act and their purpose is to undermine the socialist countries' sovereignty. Judging by recent speeches by the U.S., Canadian, and FRG delegations, one cannot foresee a compromise at the moment. Does this mean that the West has decided to act in accordance with the "all or nothing" principle and is thus condemning the experts' conference to ending without adopting a final document? If this is the case, the NATO experts will be entirely responsible for the consequences of that decision.

It has been made known that yesterday the neutral countries put forward their own draft final document. It takes into account the proposals put forward by the socialist countries and the positions of the NATO countries' delegations. A compromise is still possible. Progress in such a sensitive sphere of international relations as contacts between people depends to a considerable extent on whether a compromise is reached.

Envoy Laments U.S. Position

LD281415 Moscow TASS in English 1347 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Berne May 28 TASS -- After the closing of the meeting of experts on contacts between people, institutions and organizations, which was held here within the framework of the Helsinki process, Yuriy Kashlev, head of the Soviet delegation, gave a press conference here. Setting forth the USSR's principled stand on the problem of contacts, he pointed out that the Soviet delegation had come to Berne deeply convinced of the possibility of and need for cooperation between countries on those issues. In its approach to the Berne meeting, the USSR has been guided by the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act.

The Soviet Union views cooperation in the humanitarian field as one of the fundamentals of an all-embracing international security system, the speaker said.

The USSR strives for close economic cooperation, the broadest exchange of cultural values, direct and free communication between citizens of all countries.

In that connection the Soviet delegation proposed at the meeting a recommendation of fundamental significance -- on an improvement of administrative rules and practices of entry and exit for the reunification of families and meetings on the basis of family ties. It has also tabled concrete proposals on a broadening of contacts between trade unions, young people and educational institutions, and supported sensible and realistic proposals among those put forward by the Western countries.

As a result, the Soviet representative said, a unique document, some kind of a declaration on human contacts, has been collectively elaborated for the first time ever in the history of the Helsinki process. Yet, the actions of the United States, which has again demonstrated the approach of a world policeman, have cancelled the results of the work done by the meeting. Thus, the U.S. Administration has actually declared that it will not allow the Europeans to carry on and develop the Helsinki process, broaden humanitarian cooperation.

At the same time, the Soviet representative said, the Soviet delegation does not think that the refusal of the USA to approve the compromise draft final document, on which agreement was reached by all participants, has reduced to a nought the whole of the useful work done. It will make the basis of the debate on the subject of human contacts within the framework of the third meeting of representatives of the states, which participated in the Conference on European Security and Cooperation, scheduled to open in Vienna in November this year.

In conclusion, the leader of the Soviet delegation emphasized that the Berne meeting had demonstrated the European nations' preparedness and interest in carrying on the dialogue and cooperation within the framework of the Helsinki process which determines the significance of the Berne meeting.

Rudolf Torovsky, head of the Austrian delegation, expressed dissapointment at the fact that the U.S. Administration had rejected at the last minute the compromise draft final document, which was supported by all the other delegations. There is no doubt, he told newsmen, that the adoption of that document would positively effect the atmosphere at the forthcoming meeting of the participants in the meeting in Vienna and would facilitate the joint efforts, in which all states, which signed the Helsinki Final Act, have a stake.

Despite the actions of the USA, R. Torovsky said, we proceed from the premise that the constructive approach of other participants in the Berne meeting and especially the socialist states will have a favourable effect on the Vienna meeting. We hope for success at Vienna, that it will give a fresh political impetus to the development of the all-European process, to which there is no alternative if we in Europe wish to live in peace and security.

Addressing the closing session of the meeting in Berne, Pierre Aubert, chief of Switzerland's Department of Foreign Affairs, spoke highly of the work done as a whole, but expressed profound regret at the fact that the USA had opposed itself to all the other participants in the meeting and blocked the adoption of the final document.

VORONTSOV SPEAKS AT UN SESSION ON AFRICA

LD280917 Moscow TASS in English 0712 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] New York May 28 TASS -- Yuliy Vorontsov, USSR first deputy foreign minister and head of the Soviet delegation, addressed the special session of the U.N. General Assembly which opened on Tuesday to examine the critical economic situation in Africa.

The deplorable situation of many developing countries has turned into a major world-wide problem, which was underlined in the documents of the 27th CPSU Congress, he said. Yesterday's colonialists would like to exchange their loans and credits for political independence of African countries which they won in the stubborn struggle against imperialism.

Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, recently pointed out: "On the part of imperialism this is also a variety of terrorism -- economic terrorism".

The so-called contribution of imperialism, above all American, to African affairs is not limited to the economic diktat. It manifests itself in the acts of aggression, in armed interference in home affairs of sovereign African states, in plots to overthrow progressive regimes, in fanning regional conflicts and seats of tension and in crimes of terrorists and mercenaries. These are bombs and missiles blasting schools and nurseries in Tripoli and Banghazi, these are hundreds of killed and wounded women and children, these are also attacks of trigger-happy South African racists on Zambia, Zimbabwe and Botswana. These are million of dollars for the upkeep of UNITA and other anti-government terrorist units bringing suffering and death to innocent Africans.

A comprehensive, in-depth analysis of economic difficulties experienced by Africa demonstrates that their true causes are rooted in the grave legacy of colonialism, in the merciless plunder and egoistic policy of the former colonial powers with respect to African countries.

The termination of neocolonialist plunder is a vital necessity, an imperative of the time. The crisis experienced by the African countries cannot be surmounted with the help of new infusions of financial aid. The ailment cannot be cured by this means. What is needed here is radical measures to root out its deep-lying causes inherited from colonialism and born of neocolonialism, the head of the Soviet delegation said.

Africa has to pay dearly for the so-called aid from Western countries, their monopolies and banks. They aim for making it curtail the state sector and give predatory trans-national corporation uncontrolled access to the economic life of the African countries. Efforts are being made in the West to put the blame for the existing desastrous situation on the African countries themselves, to explain the crisis exclusively by the mistakes in their national development plans, by an "excessive" emphasis on the state sector in their economies which allegedly hinders the "healthy" ungoverned market force.

We categorically protest against any efferts to exploit the critical status of the African countries for intervening in their domestic and foreign policies and, in the final analysis, for blocking off the process of economic liberation of the continent, for undermining its economic security.

We fully support the just demands made by the African countries to the industrialised Western nations for the compensation of the damage done by their selfish, self-seeking policy towards that continent's economic and social development.

The immediate cause of the critical economic situation in a whole number of African states is the policy of the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa, the Soviet delegate continued. This policy is conducive to economic, political and military destabilisation in Southern Africa.

As a result of the policy pursued by the USA and the RSA in Africa, many African states find themselves drawn into the arms race, which absorbs enormous financial and material resources, and which painfully affects their economy. If the funds, which are squandered by them on the arms race -- and this is an astronomical figure of almost one trillion dollars a year -- were spent on peaceful purposes it would be thus possible to end within the shortest time hunger, stamp out epidemics, eliminate illiteracy and economic backwardness.

The Soviet Union consistently and steadfastly pursues the principled policy of curbing the arms race, of preventing its spreading into outer space, of ensuring international security, implementing, as soon as possible, the principle of "disarmament for development". Yet now the USA has declined to participate in a conference on disarmament and development. The Soviet Union insists that it be held within the time set for it.

The Soviet Union has put forward the important initiative of creating a comprehensive international security system in the military, political, economic and humanitarian fields. An organic part of such a system is international economic security, which envisages elimination of unlawful discrimination from international practices, a just settlement of the foreign debt problem, establishment of a new international economic order, the resolution of other most acute economic problems, vital to the destiny of the whole civilisation.

The concept of secuirty in Africa is not confined to military aspects and should include objectives of soci-economic development. As the recent bandit acts of imperialism against the African states have shown, it takes only one step from economic pressure to direct military aggression, the Soviet representative said.

We are in solidarity with the stand of the countries participants in the 21st session of the our assembly [as received] that a reliable resolution of that continent's problems cannot be ensured only by means of short-term, emergency measures... These measures should be, in our opinion, linked with an improvement of the general international political and economic situation, with persistent efforts to curb the arms race. These measures should be directly linked with the struggle for creating a healthier and more democratic international economic order, ensuring international economic security on the basis of such programme documents of the United Nations Organization as the charter of economic rights and duties of the states, the declaration and programme for actions to establish a new international economic order, other important decisions of the U.N. General Assembly in the field.

We are in solidarity with the struggle waged by the African nations for strengthening their sovereignty over the natural resources and the whole economic activity, limiting the negative consequences of the activity of foreign capital, in the first place the transnational corporations. It is not a curtailment, as the West insists, but on the contrary, a strengthening of the role of the state sector, a broadening of the planned methods of economic management, increasing the effectiveness of national economic management, implementing progressive socio-economic reforms, including democratic agrarian reforms -- this is the way towards a radical resolution of the task of overcoming backwardness at an accelerated rate.

We always categorically opposed the forcing on the developing countries, the more so through U.N. documents, economic development "models" alien to them. The choice of a socio-economic system and economic policy is the indisputable sovereign right of the peoples of every country.

In Africa, like all over the world, our policy is an open and fair one. We look upon the peoples, which threw off the fetters of colonialism and embarked on the path of independent development, as friends and equal partners. Within the framework of equitable cooperation, to the extent of its potentialities and in the forms which correspond to our social system and have been recognised by the developing countries themselves, the Soviet Union has rendered and will continue rendering political support and economic aid to the African peoples in their striving for genuine economic independence.

The Soviet Union favours that the U.N. should draw up an effective comprehensive programme to resolve Africa's economic problems, the head of the Soviet delegation said.

ANALYST VIEWS CAUSES OF AFRICAN ECONOMIC CRISIS

LD272052 Moscow TASS in English 1648 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 27 TASS -- TASS News Analyst Geliy Skobelev writes:

The critical situation in Africa is centerpiece to a special U.N. General Assembly session opened in New York today. It is not fortuitous that the attention of the international community is riveted to this theme. The documents prepared for the session by the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) and the U.N. Economic Commission for Africa portray a rather intricate picture which at first glance looks paradoxical if one is to consider that upwards of two decades have passed since the majority of African states gained political independence.

The drought, which afflicted the vast regions of the continent in recent years, unquestionably, had an adverse impact on the situation which took shape now. But the OAU documents point out that the difficulties of the socio-economic nature inherited from the colonial past, which, one should add, have exacerbated still more as a result of neo-colonialism's rapacious policy and economic terrorism practiced by imperialist powers and transnational corporations against newly-free states, underlie the economic crisis.

As a result, the economic growth rates of African countries have been frozen at a low level. The discriminating terms of international trade, in effect on the world capitalist market, hit them hard. Foreign debts are a lever employed by monopoly capital to keep African countries in the orbit of the world capitalist system.

African states' foreign debts totalled a staggering 175 billion dollars. They annually spend from their treasury 19.5 billion dollars, that is from 20 to 25 per cent of all export earnings, to pay interest charges on loans only.

So, it is not by chance that Africa now urged the international community to help it extricate itself from the financial and economic crisis. Judging by the OAU documents, the implementation of a programme to rehabilitate African countries' economies will require 115.6 billion dollars in 1986-1990. Around 70 per cent of this sum should be input by African countries themselves and the rest is awaited by them from the international community.

The logic of things and turning to history prompt that this call should be addressed, first and foremost, to those who doomed the countries of the continent to the present-day disastrous situation, that is to former colonial parent states and the countries which cash in on neo-colonialist exploitation of Africa's natural and manpower resources.

At the New York session the party responsible for the dire straits now experienced by Africa is, apparently, expected to evade the responsibility or, at any rate, will make attempts to exploit the obtained situation for its selfish purposes. In the West they are known to hold the position that makes even keeping external aid to Africa at the present level conditional on alterations in African countries' domestic policy. These changes, as they see them, mean totally re-orienting those countries at the so-called market economy, curtailing and abolishing the state sector in the economy, cancelling any control over prices and, finally, creating auspicious to the maxiumum conditions for a further penetration of foreign capital.

As for the Soviet Union, it stands for the United Nations to work out an effective and comprehensive programme for tackling the economic problems plaguing Africa. At the same time, it persistently steers the course of bridling the weapons race and translating into life the "disarmament for development" principle. Within the framework of equitable cooperation and within its capabilities the USSR gave and will continue to give political support and economic aid to African countries in their aspiration for genuine economic independence and prosperity.

DOBRYNIN WRITES ON POLICY TOWARD DEVELOPING WORLD

LD281141 Moscow TASS in English 1114 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 28 TASS -- The struggle against the threat of nuclear war is also a struggle for the development of the newly-free nations and peoples, Anatoliy Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said in an article published by the newspaper, MOSCOW NEWS, no. 22.

The USSR consistently backed the legitimate demands of the developing countries for restructuring international economic relations on a fair and democratic footing, the secretary of the CPSU Central Committee observed.

Economic decolonization and the improvement on international economic relations would, undoubtedly, facilitate the convocation of a world congress on problems of economic security.

In its economic, scientific and technical relations with the developing countries the Soviet Union proceeded from the principles of equality, mutual benefit and consideration for the partners' interests, Dobrynin said.

This cooperation, in principles, objectives and content, constituted a new type of international economic relations. This cooperation, diverse in nature and comprising various spheres, was helping the young nations to develop independent economies and culture, and train national personnel on a rational basis.

The number of developing countries with which the USSR was cooperating on the basis of inter-state agreements increased from 18 in 1960 to 70 in 1986. More than 2,100 industrial enterprises, electric power plants, agricultural and other facilities were built in developing countries with Soviet assistance. "More than 1,200 enterprises are being built and slated for construction."

"We are firmly convinced that the principle, arms buildup instead of disarmament, imposed by militarism, should be replaced with the principle, disarmament for development," Dobrynin pointed out.

"The Soviet Union's proposals for cutting military budgets and channelling part of the funds thus released for assistance to the developing nations are directed precisely at that."

PRAVDA REPORTS FROM VIENNA ON IAEA'S WORK

PM281022 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 May 86 First Edition p 4

[Own correspondent B. Dubrovin dispatch: "Noble Objectives. Reportage from the IAEA"]

[Text] If, from downtown Vienna, we cross a bridge over the Danube, a complex of seven high-rise semicircular buildings rises up before us on the left. This is the Vienna International Center of the United Nations.

The opening of this center in the Austrian capital in August 1979 was of great political significance. In addition to New York and Geneva, Vienna became the site of UN establishments. A total of more than 50 international organizations, 12 of which belong to the United Nations, now operate here. One of the biggest organizations housed in the new center is the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

The agency was created on 29 July 1957 in accordance with UN General Assembly decisions. The Soviet Union was one of the initiatiors of its creation. The agency is an autonmous intergovernmental organization. It is part of the general UN system but is not one of its specialized institutions. Linked with the United Nations by an agreement, the IAEA carries out its activity in close cooperation with dozens of other organizations, both national and international, and submits annual reports on its activity to the general Assembly and other UN bodies.

The IAEA Charter (and the Soviet Union was the first to ratify it, on 9 February 1957) lays down that "the agency seeks to accelerate an enlarge the contributuion of atomic energy to maintain peace, health, and prosperity throughout the world" and "shall ensure that assistance provided by it or at its request or under its suprervision or control is not used for any military purpose." The IAEA is the only international organization in the world dealing with questions of the peaceful utilization of atomic energy. The agency currently has 113 states as members, including all the countries where peaceful nuclear activity is carried out. The IAEA's leadership bodies are a general conference and a board of governors. The latter includes 35 states. The USSR is a permament member of the board.

Dr Hans Blix (Sweden) has been director general of the agency since 1981. Approximately 1,750 people, including around 60 Soviet specialists, work in the IAEA secretariat. In addition to the safeguards department, the secretariat includes a nuclear energy and safety department in charge of questions of nuclear energy and reactors, nuclear safety, environmental protection, and scientific and technical information. There are also a scientific research and isotopes department, a technical cooperation department, and an administrative department.

"During the almost 30 years that it has been in existence," Prof L. Konstantinov, IAEA deputy director general, says, "this authoritative international organization has achieved considerable successes. Its multifaceted activity aimed at preventing the proliferation of nuclear weapons in the world and reliably blocking access to these weapons to forces that would like to use them to threaten the peoples has won widespread recognition."

What objectives does the IAEA pursue in its activity? Strengthening the regime of nuclear nonproliferation was and remains the priority task in the field of limiting the nuclear arms race. A reliable safeguard of the nonproliferation of these weapons is provided by the essential prerequisite of widespread international cooperation in the utilization of atomic energy for peaceful purposes. IAEA safeguards (monitoring) in the field of the peaceful utilization of atomic energy occupy an important place in the agency's work on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons. The purpose of such monitoring is to prevent atomic energy with peaceful applications being switched in nonnuclear countries to the creation of nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices or to other military purposes.

The IAEA regards it as one of its tasks to assist in organizing international cooperation in those fields of the peaceful utilization of atomic energy where the efforts of individual states in solving major problems are insufficient. On the initiative of the USSR, for example, a mechanism has been created within the IAEA for international study of the problems of controlled nuclear fusion. Its leader from the Soviet Union is Academician Ye. Velikhov.

The agency's activity has a particular point and significance at the present time, when the danger of nuclear war is growing. In the IAEA there is now an extremely highly developed monitoring system whose principles and norms are fully in accordance with the generally recognized principles and norms of present-day international law. On the whole it is generally acknowledged that the agency's system of safeguards is in keeping with the tasks set by its charter, the nuclear nonproliferation treaty, the treaty banning nuclear weapons in Latin America, and other international agreements in the field of the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons. The IAEA has concluded agreements on the safeguards envisaged by the nonproliferation treaty with almost 80 nonnuclear states that are party to the treaty. The agency implements safeguards at almost 900 nuclear installations. IAEA monitoring extends to dozens of countries in the world, including countries with developed atomic industries like the FRG, Japan, Italy, and Canada. The USSR, the United States, Britain, and France have voluntarily placed some of their installations under IAEA control.

"One of the IAEA's important tasks is to ensure the safety of nuclear installations," Dr Maurice Rosen (United States), director of the agency's nuclear safety department, says. "When the Chernobyl nuclear power station accident occurred a number of countries belonging to the IAEA asked us for information about what had happened. At the USSR Government's invitation, agency Director General H. Blix visited the Soviet Union. I was among the people who accompanied him. The results of the visit were reflected in a communique. I would just like to say that we were received by officials and were given detailed information about the accident and also about the measures taken to eliminate its consequences. There was a discussion of ways to increase the safety of nuclear power production by expanding international cooperation and increasing the IAEA's role in this field.

"We flew into Kiev on 8 May. We then headed for the Chernobyl nuclear power station by helicopter in the company of Academician Ye. Velikhov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and other scientists. We flew around the No 4 reactor unit at an altitude of 400 meters and a distance of approximately 800 meters.

"During our visit to the Chernobyl area," M. Rosen continued, "We had dosimeters with us. On returning to Vienna we checked their readings, which totaled around 10 milliroentgens. This is not a very high level of radioactivity. It is equivalent, for example, to the dose of radioactivity received by an aircraft passenger in two flights from Europe to America.

"You have asked me a very difficult question," Dr M. Rosen said when I asked him how he assessed the state of nervousness in some Western countries in connection with the Chernobyl nuclear power station accident.

"An increase in the level of radioactivity was indeed observed in a number of European countries immediately after the accident. At that time the agency had still not received information from the Soviet Union. Therefore many of the measures taken in some West European countries were basically preventive in nature. It should be stressed that the radiation levels at which people already begin to take precautionary measures are much lower than those that could have a detrimental effect on people's health. But it is in our nature not to expose ourselves to unnecessary risk. This is why, for example, the population of a number of West European countries was advised to carefully wash vegetables and refrain from drinking milk. Consumption of some types of vegetables without washing them could, given increased radiation, have the same detrimental effect on health as, for example, smoking a cigarette.

"As is known, a conference of WHO experts was held 6 May in Copenhagen. The experts' conclusion was unequivocal: There is no need to interfere in any way in the process taking place in the environment. That is, there is no radioactive danger to the population.

"The agency's personnel and its director general reacted with great satisfaction to the speech by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on Soviet television. "The proposals made by the Soviet leader merit the closest attention."

In M. Rosen's words, a number of IAEA member-states support the Soviet Union's initiative. In this connection he noted the particular significance of the proposals on the expeditious notification and presentation of information in the event of a nuclear power station accident or malfunction and the importance of establishing an international mechanism on both a bilateral and a multilateral basis for the speediest rendering of mutual assistance if dangerous situations arise.

"M.S. Gorbachev's proposal for a highly authoritative special international conference to discuss this set of questions can only be welcomed," M. Rosen said. "Preparatory work for such a conference is currently taking place, and the set of problems which it could examine is being discussed. The agency secretariat fully shares the Soviet leader's view that it is advisable to increase the IAEA's role in accordance with the level of development of present-day nuclear power engineering and is prepared to take the necessary measures in this direction if other agency member-states agree to this." In conclusion, Dr Maurice Rosen expressed confidence that the noble objectives of the IAEA will meet with the support of all states.

IAEA CONFERENCE IN UKRAINE DISCUSSES NUCLEAR POWER

LD262012 Moscow TASS in English 1914 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] Kiev May 26 TASS -- A conference of the Committee for Technology of Thermonuclear Reactors of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) opened today in Yalta, a resort in the south of the Ukraine. Scientists from Britain, Italy, Poland, USSR, USA, France, FRG and Japan, take part in the conference. They are to analyse the achievements in this sphere, to exchange the experience in the work for the creation of thermonuclear reactors.

After 30 years of research man is just about to learn to control thermonuclear fusion, a TASS correspondent was told by corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences Vasiliy Glukhikh, who takes part in the conference. Many difficulties have been overcome due to international cooperation of scientists. Work in each participating country is under way on different designs, but all of them are based on the Soviet "tokamak" system, Vasiliy Glukhikh noted. Its principles will be embodied in a first pilot thermonuclear power station, which is planned to be created by the end of the current century. Such stations that pose little radiation hazard, will make it possible to use as fuel isotopes of hydrogen, whose virtually unlimited reserves are contained in the world ocean.

U.S.'ANNEXATION' OF MICRONESIA PROTESTED AT UN

LD282317 Moscow TASS in English 2251 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] New York May 29 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vyacheslav Chernyshev reports:

Britain and France on Wednesday pushed through the U.N. Trusteeship Council the draft resolution aimed at actual annexation of Micronesia by the United States. Taking advantage of their majority in the council, they approved, by three votes against one, the proposal to terminate the operation of the agreement on the U.N. trusteeship over Micronesia. And the sponsors of the resolution assert, contrary to facts, that the United States has satisfactorily fulfilled its obligations under the trusteeship agreement. Thus Western powers try to present the shackling "agreements" by which Micronesia's engulfment by the Pentagon is covered up. The Soviet delegation made a resolute protest against this disgraceful resolution. It was emphasised that the Trusteeship Council is unauthorised to take such decisions as, according to the United Nations Charter, can be effected only by the Security Council.

TASS NOTES START OF NATO NAVAL EXERCISE

LD281245 Moscow TASS in English 1230 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Lisbon May 28 TASS -- NATO started large naval exercises, code-named "Open Gate-86", off the Portuguese coast today. The manoeuvres involve 6,000 men, 35 ships and submarines, 50 combat and transport planes from nine countries, members of this aggressive bloc. The "Open Gate-86", to continue till June 4, will focus on antisubmarine warfare.

PRAVDA REVIEW OF WEEK'S INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

PM271520 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 May 86 First Edition p 4

[Vladimir Mikhaylov "International Review"]

[Text] The Days to Come

Man is driven by an indomitable desire to rise above the daily routine and look far ahead into the future -- his own, the motherland's, and the universe's. Two forecasts were released a few days ago. It is expected that by the year 2100 the population of the globe will have reached 10.4 billion, more than double the present figure (4.9 billion) and more than quadruple that for 1950 (2.5 billion). Britian, France, the FRG, and Italy will be pushed out of the list of 20 most populated states by today's developing countries. India will replace China at the top of the list, the USSR will move from third to fourth place, and the United States will drop from fourth to seventh. These are calculations by the "Population Reference Bureau," a U.S. organization specializing in demography.

Here is the other "prospect." An exchange of nuclear strikes will lead to the destruction of almost the whole of mankind. The earth will become virtually uninhabitable. This forecast, submitted to the headquarters of the UN Environment Program in Nairobi, is based on results of studies by 300 scientists from 30 countries.

Moreover, the study says that 100 megatons from the present nuclear arsenal of 13,000 megatons would be sufficient to "kill everyone." What do the days to come hold for us? Submission to those for whom the arms race is superior to all else? Expectation of "the end of the world?" No! Mankind has never before possessed such a mighty potential of love for peace, and this potential is growing and strengthening. This is manifested by the universal reaction of approval and admiration for the Soviet Union's decision to extend its unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests until 6 August this year. And also by the insistence with which the world community demands that the United States weigh with the utmost responsibility the danger hanging over mankind and take a step toward the prevention of a nuclear catastrophe.

The reaction by Indian Prime Minister R. Gandhi, whose country is one of the six states which have already on several occasions come out with constructive peace initiatives in the name of peoples from all five continents, is noteworthy in this respect. Gandhi acclaimed the USSR's decision to extend the moratorium. He recalled that the Soviet leadership "has gone even further" than the proposals by the Six. "Unfortunately," he said, "we have not received a similar response from other states possessing nuclear weapons." As for the claims that the Soviet Union is supposedly pursuing propaganda objectives with its initiatives, R. Gandhi remarked: "We would like to see exactly the same propaganda by other states." The USSR "has a very serious attitude toward the cause of nuclear disarmament." Now the dust of malevolent calumnies against our country raised in the West and primarily in the United States in connection with the Chernobyl AEA accident has basically settled. And it was not just the amoral nature of this campaign of gloating over someone else's misfortune that became obvious. The secret objective of this campaign also came to light: An attempt to diminish the influence of Soviet peace proposals and, at the same time, to assuage criticism of the U.S. militarist course.

It was not to be. The artificially exaggerated picture of "universal catastrophe" in Chernobyl, contrary to the wishes of the organizers of the anti-Soviet campaign, made people think of the main issue: "What sort of threat is contained in nuclear weapons!" Once again there arose the question of how to free our planet from nuclear weapons and ensure mankind's survival. Once again people turned toward the Soviet large-scale program of 15 January of this year. And not simply because there is no other comprehensive program leading toward this goal. It is thoroughly thought-out and verified against the potential of both East and West. The balance of the security of all sides is ensured at each one of its three stages. The program is supplemented by specific proposals for the elimination of chemical weapons and the sharp reduction of conventional arms and armed forces in Europe.

In an atmosphere of mounting attention to the program for the elimination of mass destruction weapons by the year 2000, what was needed was a first step toward its implementation. This step was not expected to come from Washington. A new nuclear explosion was conducted in an extreme hurry in Nevada. As a result of this the Soviet Union, which had twice extended its moratorium on all tests, would have had full grounds to resume them. This was obviously what people across the Atlantic expected. H. Scheer, an expert from the FRG Social Democratic Party of Germany, noted that the purpose of the explosions in Nevada was indeed to provoke the Soviet Union into terminating the moratorium and "thereafter to freely embark on a vast series of tests for the implementation of SDI." Once again, it was not to be.

The USSR took a wise and brave step. The Soviet Government, having weighed all the circumstances relating to the security of its own people and the whole of mankind, decided to extend again, for the third time, its unilateral moratorium. The beginning was made. The Soviet Union has traveled its part of the way. Now it is up to the United States to act. To act, and not merely to talk. The world has had enough of talk and promises of peace. And the roar of nuclear explosions in Nevada will not silence the demand by the peoples: Terminate nuclear tests!

Such an initial step toward the elimination of mass destruction weapons "is too important for us and for all people in the world to leave its solution only to the nuclear powers," the leaders of the six countries -- India, Argentina, Tanzania, Sweden, Mexico, and Greece -- correctly note in their message to the U.S. President. "This is why we will continue to demand that our interests are taken into account." Despite the diversity and contradictions in today's world, the interconnection and interdependence of states are growing fast. They persistently dictate the need for new thinking, for original and innovative approaches toward world politics. This was discussed during the official visit to the USSR by Spain's head of government F. Gonzalez. The constructive nature of the Soviet-Spanish talks in Moscow offers an opportunity to further expand mutual understanding and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Spain in the interests of both countries' peoples and of strengthening peace, confidence, and security in Europe and beyond.

The Soviet Union, together with other states, is always prepared to solve the vitally important problems of the nuclear-space age.

Is a Turnabout Possible?

The following question arises: Is a development in a favorable direction at all possible if Washington is to become "Mister No?" But did the process of detente in the seventies begin with the approval of U.S. ruling circles? Was it not the influence of the world public and the threat of finding itself in isolation that encouraged the U.S. Administration to agree to last year's Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva? A significant role was played in both instances by the European public and by the perspicacity and daring of a number of politicians and statesmen.

The situation in the world has become neither less tense nor less explosive. The burden of armaments in Europe, primarily of nuclear ones, has increased.

The deployment density of U.S. nuclear weapons on West European soil is considerably greater than in the United States itself. Is this not a reason for a policy of initiatives aimed at freeing Europe from a dangerous burden?

Bellicose U.S. circles have taken advantage of the passiveness of their NATO partners in the cause of removing nuclear weapons from Europe and decided to force upon them yet another means of mass destruction -- chemical weapons. At the 22 May Brussels session of the NATO Military Planning Committee attended by defense ministers, the Americans succeeded -- despite opposition by representatives of several countries -- in pushing through a decision giving the green light to the mass production of chemical weapons for Western Europe in the United States.

A dramatic situation developed at the session. The decision on NATO's "chemicalization" was passed by a minimum majority. At least six states proposed to await the conclusion of the Geneva talks on these weapons. Norway, Denmark, the Netherlands, Greece, Ireland, and Luxembourg declared in different forms that they will not allow chemical weapons on their territories. Italy proposed that the manufacture of chemial weapons be canceled altogether if success is achieved at the Geneva talks by the end of 1987. Only the West German spokesman, together with his British colleague, appeared as fervent supporters of Western Europe's transformation into the Pentagon's chemical, as well as nuclear, hostage.

It is hard to discover any logic in the FRC's policy. Its government is constantly talking of its desire for peace, cooperation with socialist countries, and readiness to help terminate the arms race. But what actually transpires? U.S. Pershing-2 first strike missiles are not deployed in any other NATO country.

It would seem that the FRG Government should be the first to respond to the USSR's proposal that all U.S. and Soviet medium-range missiles be removed from Europe. But this has not occurred. In Bonn's view, you see, Europe ends not at the Urals mountain range but at the Soviet coast of the Pacific Ocean, and people there believe that medium-range missiles ought to disappear from the entire expanse of the USSR. And how about the West? Here there must be no talk about the nuclear missile weapons on U.S. submarines and ships even in Europe's contiguous waters, let alone those in U.S. bases and on U.S. ships in the Pacific region. Heaven forbid! What is this if not an attempt to deliberately deadlock a solution to the question?

Take as another example the new Soviet proposal for a radical reduction of conventional armaments and armed forces in Europe. Here is an opportunity for Bonn to prove by deeds its commitment to the idea of "greater security with fewer weapons." Some hope! A program for the creation of a new generation of nonnuclear weapons is being accelerated in the country.

A strange consistency can be observed. A completely deliberate step is taken initially in the direction of an arms buildup. This is followed by a statement imbued with love for peace. For example, while the FRG spokesmen in NATO were actively pushing through the chemical weapons decision, Bonn was swearing its commitment to the idea of the destruction of such weapons "all over the world." Take another issue, for example. In the British Government's footsteps, the FRG Government actively backed Washington's efforts to spread the arms race into space and itself emerged as the pioneer of the implementation of Western Europe's own "defense initiative." In any case, this is very far removed from a contribution to efforts for arms limitation.

All this is coupled with attempts to present the situation in Europe as if an "open German question" existed. It is evident that revanchist expectations have not been abandoned by everyone in the dominant FRG class. An entire series of mass gatherings of "Sudeten," "Silesian," and similar "Landsmannschaften" have been held in the FRG in the last few days. Once again, they were addressed by famous speakers, from the chancellor downward, who held forth on the "right to a homeland" and transparently hinted at the possibility of the materialization of revanchist claims in a "free and united Europe." The orientation toward confrontation between West and East beneath a cover of verbal peacemaking contradicts not only the entire experience of peaceful cooperation in Europe; it also runs contrary to the view, dominant in various strata of the FRG population, that the security of one country in today's world, and in tiny Europe in particular, cannot be achieved at the expense of another one. Joint efforts are necessary. The fruitfulness of peaceful cooperation between the USSR and the FRG, demonstrated in the past, is felt at present and can be displayed with renewed strength in the future provided both countries really strive for this.

Conspiracy of the Doomed

"We acted just like the United States acted against Libya" -- this explanation, by the head of South Africa's racist regime, of the armed attack against the three neighboring states of Zimbabwe, Botswana, and Zambia is very eloquent. It testifies primarily that the policy of state terrorism, followed by the United States as a means of struggle against states and national liberation movements outside imperialism's sphere of influence, has its followers. One of those was initially Tel Aviv, physically exterminating the Palestinian people so that this "final solution" would eliminate the need to create an independent Palestinian state. It has now been joined by the racists who are trying to preserve South Africa as a country of white masters and black slaves.

It is in vain that people in Washington dissociate themselves from events in southern Africa. The blood being shed there is becoming one with the blood that was shed in Libya, and in Lebanon and Grenada before that. The U.S. Administration is the initiator of the practice of international brigandage, and no theatrical gestures of "indignation" can alter this fact.

It is not suprising, therefore, that Washington limited itself to a formal protest and, together with London, blocked the adoption of effective measures against the aggressors by the UN Security Council. What is the cause of such unanimity? American and British capital and direct accomplices in the plunder of southern Africa's natural riches and the most cruel exploitation of the local population. The study "Who Owns Whom," which has just been published, cites the following data: In the Republic of South Africa the Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa owns 54.2 percent of share capital amounting to 151 billion rands, which is equal to 26 perecent of the country's national income.

The Republic of South Africa is a country where state terrorism is being openly practiced under the patronage of, primarily, Washington and London. The terror is reaching a monstrous scales. Over 2,5000 persons have been killed in the last 2 years, and 531 in the first 4 months of 1986. The average age of the vicitims is 25, a report by a representative of the University of Cape Town Forensic Medicine Department notes. More than 12 percent of those killed were under 15 years of age. More than 50 percent had been shot in the back....

Bloody repressions are no longer capable of halting the liberation movement. So, the gangleaders of the racists are trying to use aggression against neighboring states to distract attention from the doomed regime of apartheid and prolong its existence.

Racism in the Republic of South Africa must be wiped off the face of the planet in the interests of a peaceful future. This is the demand of the entire world community.

U.S. SEEKS 'MILITARY BLOC' IN ASIA-PACIFIC REGION

PM271230 Moscow KRANSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 May 86 Second Editon p 3

[Colonel V. Rodin article: "Neoglobalists and ASEAN. Washington's Sinister Intrigues in Southeast Asia"]

[Text] In its neoglobalist policy Washington devotes special attention to Asia and the Pacific region. It seeks to subject the countries situated there (the states of Southeast Asia above all) to its control and to place their economic and military potential at its service. The U.S. ruling circles consider the creation of an exclusive regional group (the so-called "Pacific community") to be the means of achieving this aim, with the prospect of turning it into a military alliance under Washington's auspices. It is proposed to include Canada, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, South Korea, and the ASEAN countries (Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, the Philippines, Indonesia, and Brunei) in this "community." It is significant that the United States already has bilateral military agreements with Japan, South Korea, the Phillippines, and Thailand. Australia and New Zealand are Amercian partners in the ANZUS bloc. Malaysia, Singapore, and New Zealand, together with Britain and Australia, are members of the ANZUK military grouping.

In Washington's estimation, this network of bilateral and multilateral treaties and agreements forms a kind of framework ofr a future military bloc structure in the region. As one of the most important steps on the way to realizing this plan it has been decided also to turn ASEAN, whose countries the Pentagon would like to see at the forefront of the West's global anti-Soviet strategy, into a military group.

The United States considers the military integration of the ASEAN states to be the key aspect in creating a broad anti-Soviet, antisocialist coalition in Asia and the Pacific. Proceeding from this premise, Washington is expanding military aid to the ASEAN countries, which will reach the sum of $900 million in 1986, and encouraging the development of bilateral military cooperation among the association's members.

Washington has recently begun drawing up specific forms of the new military alliance and has started persistently imposing its plans for discussion with the association's representatives. With the help of the American special services a kind of frontal propaganda offensive has been mounted for the purpose of indoctrinating public opinion in the ASEAN countries.

The possible response to these American plans is being assessed during CIA-organized "scientific" seminars, symposiums, and conferences, to which representatives of the sociopolitical circles of countries which are potential members of the "Pacific community" are invited. To the accompaniment of slanderous statements about a "Soviet threat," debates on the prepackaged plans for ASEAN's military integration are being imposed on their participants.

During these seminars U.S. spokesmen, creating a semblance of collective efforts, have proposed, together with representatives from Japan and Australia, to involve the ASEAN countries in "curbing the Soviet Union" in Southeast Asia by integrating the naval forces of the association's countries. This plan provides initially for multilateral cooperation to be organized among the ASEAN countries' navies and, later, for a joint command to be set up to protect marine communications, incorporating national air and naval subunits. This command's zone of responsibility is to include the main straits in Southeast Asia. At the same time, the idea of some "need" to expand the U.S. military presence on the territory of the association's countries is being pushed.

At the next stage it is proposed to create a regional military cooperation system (within the framework of the "Pacific community") on the basis of the existing accords and agreements between the United States and other countries in the region and, on this basis, to coordinate closely the plans for military building, the development of the infrastructure, and the organization of joint operational and combat training of navies. It is also planned to divide the West Pacific into three operational zones, with corresponding commands being set up. One of these zones is allocated to the ASEAN countries' joint command. Naturally, overall leadership is entrusted to American admirals.

At one of these seminars (in Bangkok) U.S. spokesmen even submitted a proposal to conclude a security treaty and a plan to create ASEAN joint armed forces. This plan sets forth questions of organizing the joint command, the structure of these forces, and ways and means of equipping them with American weapons and military hardware and carrying out operational and combat training, as well as personnel training, which would, of course, be carried out with the participation of American instructors. It is even proposed to create an ASEAN rapid deployment force to fulfill gendarme functions. The United States proposes the Philippines as the first country to accommodate the staff of the joint command. And for the combat training of the joint armed forces the use of the South Korean island of Cheju-do is recommended, where American weapons could be stored to equip the newly fledged units.

Washington's militarist projects fully reveal the essence of the long-term policy of the United States and its closest allies in Asia and the Pacific. But it is significant that at this stage the leadership of the majority of ASEAN countries is restrained in its attitude to the idea of creating a "Pacific community." They evidently proceed from the premise that, on being incorporated in this large organization, the association will lose its independent significance and be turned into an appendage of such economically strong states as the United States and Japan. ASEAN is still more wary of the plans for military integration, believing that their implementation will not increase but, on the contrary, will undermine the ASEAN states' security. Moreover, during the recent meeting between the ASEAN countries' foreign ministers and U.S. President Reagan on the Indonesian island of Bali he was told that the ASEAN leadership does not share the U.S. opinion that "the growing Soviet military threat in the region" is the chief source of danger to the states located there.

However, Washington politicians do not intend to abandon their sinister schemes. The White House frankly declares: "One of our administration's chief aims is to reorient state policy toward the Pacific region and strengthen ties with the countries of that region." What Washington has in mind, above all, is the creation of a broad military alliance with the participation of the ASEAN states.

"If this course in the development of events is not halted in a region where the interests of many of the world's states meet and mingle," the Soviet Government statement of 23 April points out, "this could lead to a serious exacerbation of tension in Asia and the Pacific." Peace and genuine security can be achieved there only by pursuing a policy aimed at strengthening good-neighborliness and friendship among all Asian and Pacific countries and by pooling their efforts in a common quest for constructive solutions to the problems of security in Asia and the Pacific region.

SEMINAR ON DEVELOPING NATIONS OPENS IN BEIJING

LD260733 Moscow TASS in English 0724 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] Peking May 26 TASS -- An international seminar on studying experience of developing countries in Asia and the Pacific organized by the U.N. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) and China's State Economic Committee, has opened here. Its participants will hear reports by Chinese specialists on experience of conducting economic reforms in the countryside, development of small and medium towns and on significance of international cooperation to assist economic development of individual countries. Prospects for China's development up to the year 2000 will also be discussed. Representatives from other states will familiarize seminar participants with experience of economic and social construction in their countries.

The seminar's opening ceremony was attended by representatives of Vietnam, India, Nepal, Indonesia, Sri Lanka and other Asian and Pacific countries. The seminar's work will be continued in several Chinese cities and the special economic zone of Penzhen.

BRIEFS

UZBEKISTAN HOSTS UNION MEMBERS -- A group of representatives of trade union centers in a number of foreign countries, who arrived in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions to participate in the rallies organized to mark 1 May and Victory Day, is visiting the Uzbek SSR. Trade union aktivs from Great Britain, the Netherlands, the FRG, Austria, and [word indistinct], are among the visiting gurests. They have become acquainted with sites of interest in Tashkent, visited the Uzbek SSR exhibition of economic products and the Lenin kolkhoz in Yangiyul'skiy Rayon, and conferred with the production collective of the Tashkent tractor factory named after the 50th anniversary of the USSR. They also traveled to Bukhara and Samarkand. Comrade Alimova, chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Trade Unions, received the representatives of foreign trade union centers yesterday. [Text] [Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 0115 GMT 9 May 86 GF]

INDONESIAN JOURNALISTS -- A group of journalists from Indonesia has visited the Uzbek SSR. The guests have been received by the Uzbek SSR Union of Journalists. They have also visited the Muslim Board of Central Asia and the Kazakh SSR and have become acquainted with sites of interest and newly established rayons in Tashkent and Samarkand. [Summary] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 26 May 86 GF]

PAPER RAPS CIA CAMPAIGN AGAINST MEDIA DISCLOSURES

PM271151 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 23 May 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "In the Clutches of the CIA and the White House"]

[Text] New York, 22 May -- William Casey, director of the U.S. CIA, said the other day in a conversation with representatives of THE WASHINGTON POST editorial board: "If you print this material, I will recommend that criminal proceedings be taken against you." Casey was in a belligerent mood: It was a question of the reputation of his "dirty tricks agency," of an article which partially lifted the veil of secrecy over one of the agency's numerous subversive operations. As AP reports today, only a few days after the meeting Katharine Graham, chairman of THE WASHINGTON POST company board of directors, was telephoned by President Reagan himself and "urgently advised" not to print the material. Caught in a vice between the White House and the CIA, the newspaper "agreed"...

This episode is by no means in isolated occurrence in the campaign, stepped up by official Washington recently, to create an impentrable curtain of secrecy over the activity not only of the CIA, but also of the U.S. Administration itself to stop any possibility of the appearance in the mass media of items that do not suit official Washington.

"The campaign of attacks on the press by President Reagan and leading employees of his administration took on a new direction in connection with CIA Director W. Casey's plans to bring a legal case against NBC television for reporting to the Americans information about a sensitive CIA intelligence operation against the Russians," CBS television reported. The CIA director has already asked the Department of Justice to examine the question of the expediency of bringing a case against NBC. His irritation is easyto explain. The CIA is one of the most active initiators of the campaign of spy mania that is sweeping the United States and is aimed above all against the Soviet Union. It is also the main factory for false rumors and fables. Only recently THE WASHINGTON POST, THE NEW YORK TIMES, and the magazines NEWSWEEK and TIME were put on the CIA blacklist by Casey. They were charged with the "fault" of making public the information that the National Security Agency, which has close links to the CIA, is engaged in the interception of telephone and other communications between Tripoli and Libyan diplomatic missions abroad. The head of the spy department at that time also threatened these press organs with criminal proceedings.

All the above facts indicate that Washington conceals the truth about the dark and, often, downright dirty deeds of the administration.

ARMY PAPER ON U.S. ARMS SUPPLIES TO 'TERRORISTS'

PM231324 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 May 86 Second Edition p 3

[Lieutenant Colenel Yu. Borin "Military-political Commentary": "Arming Killers"]

[Text] Behind a screen of verbiage about "love of peace" and "defense of democracy," the United States is continuing to deliver very sophisticated arms to reactionary regimes and counterrevolutionary forces in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. Yet it is well known that since World War II alone more than 100 military conflicts have been unleased by U.S. weapons imported to developing countries.

Most recently, having created an incredible ballyhoo over some kind of "outburst of international terrorism," Washington has sheltered behind it and begun equipping the Afghan dushmans and cutthroats of the Angolan splinter group UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] with the latest Stinger antiaircraft missiles. Such "novelties," so the Western press points out, have hitherto been supplied exclusively to the closest U.S. allies alone. And even then not to all.

It is no secret that the White House is very interested in equipping bandits fighting against the people of their own countries with the latest U.S. weapons. As a rule, these weapons are destined for those groups that promise, in the event of victory, to make their countries' territories available for Pentagon military bases and installations. Therefore, in the opinion of U.S. ruling circles, forcible U.S. interference in other countries' affairs cannot be considered neither senseless nor immoral.

As a rule, the supply of weapons to terrorist clients is "orchestrated" by the CIA, which has very close ties with the most reactionary regimes and bandit groups. In this the CIA acts through major American private arms sales firms -- "Interarms" for example. Branches of this "office of death" scattered in various countries do "business", by the admission of S. Cummings, the firm's proprietor, on the basis of "official export license of the U.S. Administration." It is significant that in its subversive activity the CIA allows itself to disregard even the laws of its own country. Thus, after the CIA was caught red-handed as the organizer of acts of terrorism against the legimate Government of Nicaragua, under pressure from world public opinion the U.S. Congress was forced to prohibit the "cloak and dagger" department from giving support to the contras. That ban is officially still in effect. However, despite this, in 1985, the CIA continued funding the "political activity" of the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionary groups as though nothing had happened. In all, as pointed out even in the U.S. House of Representatives, Washington has already spent $1 billion on war preparations in Central America.

The "squeezing" of a further $100 million for the contras from Congress is now on the agenda. That is a paltry sum by CIA standards. But the White House needs it as a further legalization for overt U.S. interference in the affairs of sovereign foreign states with which, incidentally, diplomatic relations are maintained.

But, of course, the facts cited characterize by no means fully the extremely dangerous essence of the present U.S. policy on arming hired killers. Seeking to reverse history, people on the other side of the ocean are gambling increasingly openly on strong-arm interference in the affairs of free people. Such a policy of terrorism has no future. It does, however, undoubtedly pose a dnager to the cause of peace.

REAGAN, HONDURAN PRESIDENT MEET; AID PROMISED

LD281835 Moscow TASS in English 1229 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Washington May 28 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Aleksandr Lyutyy

Talks between Ronald Reagan and the visiting Honduran president, Jose Simeon Azcona Hoyo, were held at the White House on Tuesday. The sides discussed the situation in Central America, giving special attention to U.S.-Honduran military cooperation, according to administration officials.

The American side used the talks primarily for drawing the Tegucigalpa regime deeper into Washington's "undeclared war" against independent Nicaragua.

The ASSOCIATED PRESS observed in this connection that the Honduran president, three months since assuming his office, pleased the Reagan administration by becoming one of a few Latin American leaders to support U.S. aid for the contras.

That is not surprising, taking into account Honduras's dependence on the U.S. Washington has turned the territory of that country into a springboard for aggression against sovereign Nicaragua.

In addition to the numerous camps of Nicaraguan counter-revolutionaries, trained and armed by the Central Intelligence Agency, there are about a thousand U.S. servicemen in Honduras. Several big military airfields and other facilities have been built on its territory.

Provocative U.S.-Honduran manoevures are held regularly close to the Nicaraguan border.

In exchange for a pledge to continue backing the U.S. piratic policy in the region, Washington promised the Honduran president more military and economic assistance.

A joint communique on the results of the talks confirmed the U.S. intention to provide more than 61.2 million dollars to its ally in the current year.

PRAVDA INTERVIEWS ARMAND HAMMER, ROBERT GALE

PM281052 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 May 86 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent G. Vasilyev dispatch: "Armand Hammer, Robert Gale..."]

[Text] Los Angeles, May -- They are very much in demand here now. They are invited to television studios, they are interviewed, their photographs are published in newspapers. A. Hammer, major U.S. industrialist and head of the Occidental Petroleum Corporation, and R. Gale, famous doctor and bone marrow transplant specialist, are back from Moscow. While in the Soviet capital they participated in assisting the victims of the Chernobyl AES accident and were received in the Kremlin by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. To be in Los Angeles at this time and not to interview A. Hammer and R. Gale would be simply inexcusable.

Wilshire Boulevard. A light-colored skyscraper bearing the figures 10889 on the front. This is the headquarters of Occidental Petroleum, one of the largest corporations in the United States with business interests reaching far beyond the country's borders.

So there I was in the office of the firm's head. Dr Hammer is slight in stature, aging. He has just celebrated his 88th birthday. But the clarity of mind and liveliness shining in his eyes would be envied by people half his age.

"Together with Dr Gale and Dr Vorobyev," Hammer said, "I took part in a press conference held in Moscow. We were talking about international assistance for the victims of the Chernobyl misfortune. I was unexpectedly called to the telephone. I learned that we were expected at the Kremlin at 1700 hours. When we arrived there we were greeted by M. S. Gorbachev. He thanked us for the assistance to the victims and said that Soviet people perceive the actions by Armand Hammer and Robert Gale as an example of how relations between two great people must be built if political wisdom and goodwill gain the upper hand in the two countries' leadership." Hammer's latest trip to the Soviet Union -- and how many he has made since his famous travels to Soviet Russia in 1921! -- was planned as a step along the path of USSR-U.S. cultural ties which were enlivened following the Geneva summit meeting.

The U.S. businessman was to have attended the opening of an exhibition of paintings from his private collection in Moscow. The accident at the Chernobyl AES sharply changed the plans.

Dr Gale, professor at the University of California, would later describe these events as follows: "I decided that I had to urgently go to the Soviet Union. The bone marrow transplants in which I specialize are the main method for saving people subjected to severe radiation. But how was I to get to Moscow quickly? I suddenly thought: Action must be taken through A. Hammer." And so Robert Gale immediately took off for Moscow. He was joined by his University of California colleagues Terasaki and Champlin, and also by Reisner, a doctor. Meanwhile, people in the skyscraper on Wilshire Boulevard in Los Angeles were assembling the medicines and equipment urgently needed by Soviet and American specialists. And when Dr Hammer took off for Moscow, his Boeing-727 was already loaded with the necessary cargo.

It has to be said immediately: Not everyone in the United States behaved like A. Hammer and R. Gale. The mass news media raised a dirty wave of anti-Sovietism, encouraged from above. Statements by officials and unbridled newspaper articles clearly displayed malicious gloating and a desire to discredit USSR policy.

Now the anti-Soviet hysteria unleashed in the United States in connection with the Chernobyl accident is dying down. Increasingly newspapers are carrying articles aimed at readers who show common sense in evaluating the events and are critical of the shameful behavior of the administration and the "big press." Particular honor and respect is due to those who, like A. Hammer and R. Gale, acted from the very beginning in the way that civilized persons must act whenever a neighbor, even a distant one, is struck by misfortune.

I saw a gallery of photographs of famous politicians from all over the world all along the wall behind the desk in the office of the head of Occidental Petroleum. A photograph that is particularly precious to Dr Hammer hangs in a central position. It is a photograph of V.I. Lenin, with an inscription hand-written in English by Vladimir Ilich: "To Comrade Armand Hammer. From V.I. Ulyanov (Lenin). 10 November 1921." It was way back in 1921 that the young American, a doctor by education and businessman by profession, arrived for the first time in Soviet Russia. Having toured the Urals, he saw with his own eyes how difficult life was in that year of postwar devastation and famine and was simultaneously convinced of people's lofty revolutionary enthusiasm and their determination to build a new life, of the country's boundless expanses and riches. The 23-year-old businessman concluded a contract for grain deliveries to Russia in exchange for which he obtained a little while later an asbestos working concession in the Urals. V.I. Lenin invited the American to the Kremlin. "Everything is still very clear in my memory," Hammer said. "I somehow automatically expected to see a superman, a proud and totally aloof person. Everything proved to be different. Conversing with Lenin, you felt as if you were talking with someone you have known for a long time and whom you trust entirely. His infectious smile and unpretentiousness literally disarmed me. He radiated humanity, confidence, and total lack of interest in himself." The founder of the world's first socialist state spoke of the fact that the future held a long period of peaceful coexistence between the two systems, with the development of trade and economic ties serving the interests of both sides.

"Lenin was looking far ahead," Hammer went on. "He took into account not only the economic but also the political and military aspects of the world situation. Actually, when I traveled to Moscow the following year, I gave him through one of my associates a sculpture I had bought in London -- a monkey seated on Darwin's 'Origins of the Species' and looking at a human skull. As I was told, when Lenin accepted the present he said: 'This is what may happen to mankind if it continues to improve and build up tools of destruction. Only monkeys will be left on earth.' How true this is! Particularly now, in the age of nuclear weapons." The conversation continued.

Dr Hammer said that the improvement of Soviet-American relations and the expansion of trade, economic, scientific, and cultural ties between the two countries is the task of the century. It is particularly important, he believes, to do everything to curb the arms race.

"During the conversation with me and Dr Gale," he went on, "M.S. Gorbachev said that he was, like before, interested in a summit meeting but that two simple things were needed in order to hold it: Readiness for the meeting to bring a tangible practical result, even if on only one or two of the issues that perturb the world, and an appropriate political atmosphere. I fully agree with these words by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

"I dream of two things," Dr Hammer said with a smile. "I would like to help establish peaceful and really friendly relations between the Soviet Union and the United States. This is the first. The second is to contribute to finding a cure for cancer." A young aide came in. He reported that Dr Gale was ready to be interviewed by the PRAVDA correspondent.

Robert Gale spoke about the dramatic weeks spent in Moscow and how the American doctors, shoulder to shoulder with Soviet medical personnel, waged a strenuous struggle to save the lives of the accident victims.

"What occurred in the Soviet Union was a misfortune," Gale said. "Mankind must be prepared for something similar to happen unexpectedly in any other country with a nuclear power industry. But even misfortunes teach us a lesson. The Chernobyl accident reminds us of the thousand times more terrible catastrophe awaiting mankind if a nuclear war were started...." You are gripped by alarm when you perceive how Americans are told, day in and day out, that strength is the main condition for success, that submachine guns or a battleship's guns are the supreme arbiters in disputes, and that the prosperity of one nation is built on the misfortune of another. Fortunately, there are quite a few people in America today who reject Neanderthal world philosophies, people who think on a large scale and perceive the realities of our age.

U.S. ATTEMPTS TO KEEP VOA STATIONS IN GREECE

LD252003 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 25 May 86

[G. Voytsekhovskiy report; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Washington is attempting to conclude a new agreement with the Greek Government on the use of the Voice of America [VOA] radio station's relays on Greek territory.

[Voytsekhovskiy] The White House intends to maintain the VOA on Greek soil for a quarter of a century. The idea of such a fundamental plan arose in connection with President Reagan's decision to universally and radically increase the level of efficiency of his propaganda bullhorn. A special place in the plans for the implementation of this decision is set aside for Greece, which occupies a strategic position at the crossroads of Mediterranean Sea routes.

Two VOA relay stations operate on Greek territory -- on the island of Rhodes, in the Aegean, and in the town of Kavalla, in the north of the country. They are powerful stations, via which a substantial amount of anti-Soviet propaganda are put on the air. But these amounts no longer satisfy the appetites of Washington ideologists, so the scheme was born to force the Greek Government to issue the VOA a 25-year residence permit, to modernize the radio-engineering structures of Kavalla and on the island of Rhodes to turn them on at full power. The Greek public does not want its territory to be used for such improper purposes as dissemination of slander beamed at the socialist countries.

[Begin Skiadopulos recording in Greek fading into Russian translation -- identified by caption] The VOA specializes in dirty propaganda against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Its aim is to distort the policies of the USSR, to disseminate lies about the socialist countries, and to undermine mutual understanding. That is why we are against the presence of the VOA radio stations on our soil and demand their removal. [end recording]

WEEKLY EXAMINES CHARLES THORNTON CASE

PM281329 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 28 May 86 p 9

["Our correspondent" report under the rubric "Behind the Scenes": "Combat Souvenirs for Washington"]

[Text] New York -- When I telephoned to the foreign news department of THE NEW YORK TIMES and asked to speak to Arthur Bonner, I was told that he is now on a mission abroad. Perhaps in Pakistan or somewhere in that neighborhood.

Although I was told no more about Bonner, I am sure that he is now once again looking for the body of an American by the name of Charles Thornton, which was stolen there.

The late Thornton, like the now thriving Bonner, was a journalist, but at the same time he was a saboteur and spy. Last fall Thornton and three other Yankees found their way from Pakistan into Afghanistan with a gang of dushmans. Soon Thornton was mortally wounded and he was abandoned by his companions in a desert area of southern Afghanistan. First the New York and Washington newspapers reported that Thornton had accidentally blown himself up on a mine. But later the Americans who had abandoned him returned to Pakistan and set about justifying their selfishness by saying that they had supposedly been suddenly attacked by "Soviet paratroopers," who shot Thornton alone and made off just as suddenly. Despite the clumsy lie, two venerable senators held a press conference in Washington and proclaimed Thornton a hero and martyr, and anathematized the Governments of Afghanistan and the USSR.

Soon afterwards a press conference was held in Kabul too, at which it was announced that Thornton's body had not been found at the place where he died, but local inhabitants had collected certain personal items belonging to the American, including a diary notebook. This recorded how Thornton had been engaged in the military training of a gang of dushmans and took part in a coldblooded crime with them near Qandahar City -- the murder of 52 Afghans. These people were on a civil airliner that was shot down by an American portable surface-to-air missile.

All the same, this spring NEW YORK TIMES correspondent Arthur Bonner hoped to rehabilitate Thornton. Bonner has already penetrated Afghanistan with the dushmans on a number of occasions. Making his way there once again in secret, Bonner was unable to resurrect from the dushmans' words the legend of Thornton's heroic death. First he saw, at the site of the mysterious disappearance of his comrade's body, the rusty skeleton of a jeep blown up by a mine. Then Bonner encountered a dushman gang whose chief admitted that it was he who stole the American's body and hid it, and then did not dare to divulge this fact without the permission of his supreme leader Khabibulla Akhund, who is based in the Pakistani city of Quetta. On finally reaching Akhund, Bonner heard an ultimatum from the dushman ringleader: The Americans can have Thornton's body only if they pay a ransom!

A political scandal broke out, because the U.S. authorities appropriating for the dushmans an annual sum of $470 million for brigandage, depict the cutthroats as noble, selfless "freedom fighters." The brazen trick by the dushman chief could not be nipped in the bud, since the grasping Akhund sent his personal envoy to the United States to repeat the demand for a ransom for the stolen body. The newspapers and television made an indignant racket about this. Now the dushman's patrons here, wishing to hush up the scandal as soon as possible, can only pin their hopes on a rapid deal with Akhund through the mediation of Bonner.

The American public is greatly dismayed by all this. After all, it still does not know that the dushmans often trade in dead and half-dead prisoners. I have been in Afghanistan and I remember how the dushmans, having taken hostages, suggested that the relatives of their victims pay a financial ransome for their kinsman alive or for his body for ritual burial. Now it is the Americans' turn.

But who is to blame? The pupils will imitate their teachers...

Recently Washington Congressman Charles Wilson, visiting a dushman camp in Pakistan, expressed the desire to receive combat souvenirs from them as a gift -- "the cut-off ears of communists."

So the Americans have only themselves to blame.

PRAVDA CITES PRC JOURNAL CRITICISM OF U.S. POLICY

PM281420 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 May 86 First Edition p 5

[Unattributed report under the rubric "The Press Testifies": "The Essence Remains the Same"]

[Text] The Beijing journal LIAOWANG published a few days ago an article analyziang some aspects of the U.S. foreign policy course. The article says in particular: The cornerstone of U.S. foreign policy, the weekly writes, is support for right wing regimes every where in the world, so-called "American friends." Such a course is dictated by a desire to safeguard U.S. strategic interests in these countries. It is for the sake of this that soldiers are sent to the puppets and vast sums are appropriated for them. But these are all vain attempts to save mercenary governments that lost their peoples' confidence a long time ago.

In the past, for example, LIAOWANG goes on, the White House sent 500,000 soldiers and officers to South Vietnam and wasted billions of dollars to save the Saigon regime from collapsing. It is well known that the outcome was quite different than the one expected in Washington.

Since the defeat of U.S. aggression in Vietnam the support for right-wing regimes by the United States has been taking more varied forms and has been camouflaged in many instances. It could take the form of political solidarity, economic backing, or arms supplies.

In protecting its strategic interests the United States even allows changes in the regimes, but only to a certain extent. This aspect of U.S. foreign policy was most graphically displayed, the journal notes, during the overthrow of Haitian dictator Duvalier. A change of puppets took place, and while orchestrating it Washington attempted to don the cloak of defender of democracy and of the forces of progress in Haiti.

Washington's present intrigues against Nicaragua show how the United States really "upholds" democracy. Following the overthrow of Somoza's dictatorial pro-American regime by the insurgents, the United States not only failed to support the new government in Nicaragua but, on the contrary, is threatening this tiny country with armed invasion, conducting incessant subversive activity against it, and interfering in internal affairs.

LIAOWANG points out in conclusion: Numerous facts show convincingly that the U.S. policy of support for reactionary right wing regimes remains unchanged. Only its forms are changing, and not at all its content.

TALKS ON MACAO TO BE HELD WITH PORTUGAL

PM271546 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 22 May 86 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Agreement Reached"]

[Text] Beijing, 21 May -- The PRC Foreign Ministry has issued a press release saying that on the basis of "friendly consultations," agreement has been reached between China and Portugal on starting talks in June in Beijing on the question of Aomen (Macao).

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA REPORTS XUEQIAN'S DENMARK VISIT

PM281548 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 May 86 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Talks Held"]

[Text] Copenhagen, 27 May -- Wu Xueqian, member of the PRC State Council and Chinese foreign minister, who has been in Denmark on an official visit, held talks with Danish Prime Minister P. Schlueter and Danish Foreign Minister V. Ellemann-Jensen. At a press conference the sides voiced satisfaction with the development of relations between the two countries.

It was pointed out during the press conference that China has still not signed the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space, and Under Water. In reply to this the Chinese minister pointed to the "insignificant scale" of PRC nuclear tests.

SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL CONFERENCE HELD IN BEIJING

PM281406 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 18 May 86 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "China: Conference in Beijing"]

[Text] Beijing, 17 May -- A conference of PRC scientific and technical workers has been held here which summed up the results of work in the sphere of science and technology in the last 5 years and determined the tasks for the coming period.

Song Ping, chairman of the PRC State Planning Commission, told the conference that in the 7th 5-Year Plan (1986-1990) China plans to continue the course of intensifying scientific research while simultaneously introducing advanced foreign technology and equipment on a large scale.

In that time the country will carry out work on 76 main scientific research projects in both industry and agriculture.

RENMIN RIBAO reports that conference participants also pointed out in their speeches that the "10 years of chaos of the 'cultural revolution' adversely influenced the development of Chinese scientific and technical workers' creative initiative and flair." At a ceremony held here to award PRC state prizes for achievements in the sphere of science and technology, PRC State Council Premier Zhao Ziyang pointed out that the vast majority of key projects in the 7th 5-Year Plan "must meet the world technical standards of the late seventies and early eighties."

PRC POWER INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT NOTED

PM231310 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 21. May 86 (Signed to Press 15 May 86) p 20

[TASS report on page headed "Fraternal Countries Experience": "The PRC Power Industry"]

[Text] The Chinese press reports that electricity production in the country during the first 3 months of this year reached 104.1 billion kilowatt-hours, which is 716 percent more than in the corresponding period last year. In the opinion of the press, this increase is considered important and should ensure corresponding growth of industrial and agricultural output.

Referring to the power industry's problems, the newspaper JINGJI RIBAO notes at the same time that at present China is short of approximately 400-500 million kilowatt-hours of electricity. The result of this is that approximately 20 percent of production capacities in all sectors of the PRC national economy are unutilized every year. One of the causes, as the newspaper sees it, is the fact that for a long time there was no unity of opinion in China regarding the need for accelerated development of the energy base. Nor was this question paid due attention by the ministries and departments concerned. The direct consequence of this was a decline in capital investments channeled into the sector in question. Investments have increased somewhat in the last few years, but energy still accounts for only about 10 percent of all capital investment, while this figure stands at 15 percent and more in developed countries.

It was noted at last April's session of the National People's Congress that it is planned to commission power industry facilities with a total capacity of 30-35 million kilowatt-hours in the current 5-year plan period, and that total electricity generation should reach 550 billion kilowatt-hours by 1990. But this is insufficient. Along with the growing consumption of electricity in industry and agriculture, there has been a sharp increase in consumption for domestic purposes. Therefore, it was pointed out at the session, it is necessary to encourage the construction of small local hydroelectric power stations, and also to draft laws aimed at ensuring that small hydroelectric and thermal power stations, either completed or under reconstruction, become part of the country's general power system. The session also drew attention to the need for the strictest observance of a policy of thrift in the use of electricity.

PRC NUCLEAR POWER STATION PLANS ON SCHEDULE

PM280832 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 May 86 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "China's Plans"]

[Text] Beijing, 24 May -- Domestic nuclear electricity generation in China will reach the industrial operation stage in the current 7th 5-Year Plan, Chen Zhaobo, vice minister of the nuclear industry, stated in an interview here.

He reported that the first phase of the Qinshan nuclear power station in Zhejiang Province -- a 300,000 kilowatt unit planned and built by China — is due to begin operation in 1989 as planned. Construction of the second phase of this nuclear power station is planned. A nuclear reactor intended to serve two power units with an individual capacity of 900,000 kilowatts will also be created for the (Dayavan) nuclear power station in Guangdong Province.

Thus, Chen Zhaobo stated, the completion of these and other projects will boost China's nuclear power output to a capacity of 3.3 million kilowatts, that is, it will ensure annual production of 20 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity.

MOSCOW PAPER REPORTS FLOODING IN PRC

PM270927 Moscow SOTSIALSTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 21 May 86 p 3

[TASS report under general headline "It Happened In...": "China"]

[Text] Torrential rain and gales which hit a number of districts of Guangdong province (southern China) caused considerable material damage to these regions, and some of the local population were killed. In Xinyi district alone more than 1,000 homes were destroyed and more than 30,000 hectares of fields were flooded.

TASS REPORTS SPEECHES AT 19TH MPRP CONGRESS

LD281230 Moscow TASS in English 0930 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar May 28 TASS -- TASS special correspondents Kim Boldokhonov, Aleksandr Denisovich and Vladimir Ionov report:

The 19th Congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, MPRP, opened here today. The delegates and guests of the congress heard with utmost attention the report of the MPRP Central Committee, delivered by the general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, Jambyn Batmonh. The document contains an in-depth anaylsis of the state of affairs in the party, the economy and social life of the Mongolian People's Republic, its activities on the international scene.

The report of the MPRP Central Committee was noted for its critical edge and a desire to make an exacting assessment of the results in the building of socialism over the past five years. The work, the party has done over this period, evokes legitimate satisfaction of communists and all working people. The active participation of all strata of the population in the discussion of the draft guidelines for the economic and social development of Mongolia in 1986-1990 provides an eloquent proof.

The results of the 27th CPSU Congress featured highly at the congress. Noting its influence on the life of the party and the entire Mongolian society, Jambyn Batmonh stressed that by displaying a principled and innovative approach towards solving the pressing issues of today, the party of Lenin had reaffirmed that it has fulfilled its historic mission with honour.

Dumaangiyn Sodnom, a member of the Political Bureau of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of Mongolia, delivered today a report on the draft guidelines for the economic and social development of Mongolia in 1986-1990.

The discussion of the reports shows that a creative and businesslike atmosphere has formed at the congress, that the Mongolian Communists are resolved to fulfill their duty before the people with honour, to further take constructive steps to accelerate the building of socialism, raise the well-being of the people and ensure peaceful life on earth.

The congress' delegates and guests warmly greeted Vitaliy Vorotnikov, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation, who spoke today.

JAPAN TRADE GROWS ON EVE OF ABE VISIT

LD282145 Moscow World Service in English 1431 GMT 28 May 86

[Excerpt] We continue with a commentary by Nikolay Georgiyev in connection with the upcoming visit of the Japanese foreign minister, Shintaro Abe, to the Soviet Union.

This visit was agreed upon last January when the Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze was visiting Japan. The talks he conducted there were very important in terms of reviving the political dialogue between the two countries. The forthcoming visit will pose a further step on the path of promoting this dialogue and this can only be welcomed because a political dialogue is an essential means of cultivating trust between nations.

Without it, it's impossible to establish truly constructive cooperation between the Soviet Union and Japan. During their meeting in January, the Soviet and Japanese foreign ministers expressed their intention to promote greater economic and trade relations, and though little time has gone by since then, much has been done in this direction.

The turnover of bilateral trade is particularly noteworthy. In the first 4 months of the current year, the volume of Soviet-Japanese trade has increased by almost 40 percent against the same period last year. Japan's imports from the USSR rose by 76 percent. The agreement on conducting intergovernmental consultations on economic and trade issues was carried out. In terms of looking for new forms and trends in bilateral cooperation, it's necessary to single out the joint conference held in Moscow in mid-April by the Soviet-Japanese and Japanese-Soviet committees on economic cooperation. The Japanese delegation included up to 250 prominent businessmen and this reflected great interest in developing mutually beneficial economic and trade ties with the Soviet Union existing in Japan.

Progress in a number of spheres of Soviet-Japanese relations is evident. The general climate has also improved. All this can only be welcomed. In the meantime it would be premature to be satisfied with what has been achieved. Much is to be done yet to keep Soviet-Japanese ties developing stably on the basis of neighborliness, trust and mutual benefit. This is the core of the policy pursued toward Japan by the Soviet Union. We proceed from the assumption that the development of Soviet-Japanese ties in precisely this direction would answer to the interest of both nations and make a substantial contribution to the efforts to strengthen peace and security in Asia and in the world at large, because Soviet-Japanese relations pose an important element of international politics. That is why our two countries and governments bear great responsibility for the positive development of world events.

JAPAN TO SET UP INFORMATION OFFICE IN MOSCOW

OW290028 Tokyo KYODO in English 0003 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Moscow, May 28 KYODO -- Japan will set up an information office in Moscow under an agreement concluded with the Soviet Union Wednesday, Japanese Embassy officials said.

The agreement came on the eve of Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe's arrival in Moscow for a visit in which he was expected to sign a pact to encourage wider cultural relations with the Soviets.

According to a note verbal exchanged with the Soviet Foreign Ministry Wednesday, the Soviet Union will allow the Japanese Embassy to set up the new office outside embassy premises. The embassy officials said the office will be the first of its kind in Moscow, and will provide Soviet citizens with information about Japan and allow space for exhibitions. The officials said they plan to talk with the Soviet Government on the size and site of the facility.

The Soviet Union unilaterally set up an information office in Tokyo in 1957, and the agreement concluded Wednesday was in exchange for Japan's "post-facto" recognition of the Soviet facility, the embassy officials said.

Japan had first hoped to set up a cultural center which Soviet citizens would be allowed to use freely, but Moscow rejected the proposal, Japanese sources said.

JAPANESE POLITICIAN COMMENTS ON USSR VISIT

LD282244 Moscow TASS in English 1734 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 28 TASS -- M. Takemura, governor of Shiga Prefecture, Japan, left Moscow for home today. He visited the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation.

At the airport he was seen off by B. Kolokolov, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the Russian Federation, and other officials.

Before his departure for home, M. Takemura was received at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation. In the course of a friendly conversation of the sides devoted special attention to the development of inter-regional relations between the Russian Federation and Japan. It was pointed out that they could largely promote better understanding between the peoples of the two countries.

Sharing his impressions of the visit, M. Takemura said in a TASS interview:

"I, like many people in Japan, had a vague idea of the Soviet Union. My notion of the USSR was mostly based on the recollections of some 20 years ago when, as a student, I visited your country. I am glad to have been given an opportunity to familiarize myself with the accomplishments of the great country. As a result of my trip I became firmly convinced that the Soviet people could not think war. Contacts between our two countries should be stable."

Before his departure M. Takemura visited the Exhibition of Economic Achievements of the USSR.

IZVESTIYA CONSIDERS JAPAN'S 'RAPID DEPLOYMENT FORCE'

PM290930 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 May 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Vikentiy Matveyev "Political Observer's Opinion": "A Short Distance"]

[Text] Japan has become the fifth major capitalist state to decide to create its own "rapid deployment force." This was disclosed in parliament the other day by Seiki Nishihiro, spokesman for the Japan Defense Agency. It is a matter of sizable formations -- the 8th Division, stationed on the Island of Kyushu, and other formations.

Back in 1977 the United States was the first to start forming such a mailed fist looming over the countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America that have freed themselves from colonial oppression. Since then American diplomacy has been working on its NATO allies, citing the West's "common interests" in areas beyond the bounds of the bloc's operations.

London was the quickest to respond. The British Empire may no longer exist, but Britain, as the newly published "Defence White Paper" for fiscal 1986 points out, still maintains military garrisons and the Air Force at 6 overseas bases. The Backbone of expeditionary forces of about 10,000 men is being created on the British Isles themselves.

Britain was followed by France and then Italy. Now it is Japan which, with an eye on its NATO partners, is intending to set up its own overtly interventionist force.

The leaders of the five above-mentioned countries, together with the FRG and Canada, have just held their latest summit meeting, in Tokyo, which followed the U.S. aircraft's bandit raid on Libya. An operation which was 100 percent part of the "rapid deployment force"-linked strategy! Washington is now seeking more persistently and insolently than ever to ensure that this militarist strategy becomes the common policy of the "Seven" which conferred in Tokyo. Hence the efforts made to prepare the loudest possible declaration on the "anti-terrorist struggle" at the end of the recent meeting.

Does the above mean that Washington has managed to create a "united front" among the major capitalist states? With regard to opposing forces of neocolonialism and national liberation there is a clear and definite line of demarcation. However, the U.S., British, Italian, and Japanese "rapid deployment forces," which are directed against developing countries that are defending their sovereign rights, by no means represent an integrated whole.

But Washington would very much like, of course, to see such a "whole" under its command. This is the point of America's importunate appeals to its NATO allies. "The NATO alliance can only benefit if it considers using its forces outside 'its sphere'"... That is how Pentagon boss Weinberger put the issue at the end of May 1983, and matters have not been limited to words. The pressure on America's partners has been growing.

Characteristically, the government in Tokyo has decided to embark on forming such forces now, at a time when the scale of the expansion of Japanese capital, particularly in the form of transnational corporations, has become particularly large. The investment of Japanese capital abroad has been growing rapidly of late. Southeast Asia, Australia, and the Pacific are bearing the brunt of this onslaught.

But Washington, too, ceaselessly stresses the importance of this huge region for American business.

What is going on? Undoubtedly Washington not only welcomes the above-mentioned Japanese decision but most likely also actively prompted Tokyo to act in this way. Such are the dialectics of the state of affairs existing between the power centers of world capitalism: They both unite and compete with one another. The Japanese ruling circles' calculations regarding their "rapid deployment force" by no means necessarily coincide with what Washington would like to see.

It is well known how sensitively the upper echelons of power in the United States reacted when New Zealand barred U.S. warships carrying nuclear weapons from entering its ports. It is also well known how importunately the U.S. Administration is seeking to assert its protectorate over a number of Pacific island territories. That is where U.S. policymakers would like to see the most vigorous assistance from Japan, going so far as the use of palpable brute force as a lever.

These intentions, however, do not always meet with a ready response in Tokyo. There they regard the prospect of forming their own interventionist corps primarily in terms of Japanese expansionist calculations and plans based on further introducing yen rather than dollar capital.

Be that as it may, the intrigues surrounding the "rapid deployment force," which is so militarist in character, fuels tension and sows the poisonous seeds of potential dangerous conflicts. There is only a short distance between "rapid deployment" and bombs exploding.

JAPAN 'CRIMINALLY NEGLIGENT' ON NUCLEAR PLANT SAFETY

LD250629 Moscow TASS in English 0619 GMT 25 May 86

[Text] Tokyo May 25 TASS -- Indignation has been aroused in Japan by the fact, which has come to light, that there exist the strictest instructions which forbid informing the public of breakdowns and their consequences at Japan's nuclear power plants.

On the strength of the instructions, the management of a number of nuclear power plants has more than once resorted to falsifications of facts or directly passed over in silence instances of radiation leaks at nuclear power plants. "JAPAN TIMES" newspaper points out that such a practice is indicative of the hypocrisy and criminally negligent attitude of the country's government towards ensuring the safety of the operation of nuclear power plants.

POLITICIAN WRITES BOOK ON JAPAN-USSR TIES

LD221927 Moscow TASS in English 1134 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Tokyo May 22 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Logachev reports:

"The line of confrontation with the Soviet Union, conducted by the Japanese ruling circles, should make way to a policy aimed a^ establishing friendly relations with the USSR, a policy independent from the U.S. course," writes the influential Japanese politician and public figure Shigeyoshi Matsumae in the book of "20 Years of My Diplomacy", which has been issued here.

Exactly such a policy will promote relaxation of tension in Asia and meet the national interests of the Japanese people, the author stresses.

In the book Shigeyoshi Matsumae sums up the results of activities of the Japanese Association for Cultural Links with Foreign Countries which he heads. The Association is engaged in extensive work aimed at expanding and strengthening cooperation with the Soviet Union, other socialist states in culture, science and technology. He expresses thoughts on the present-day state and prospects of Soviet-Japanese relations.

The author gives a rebuff to "theories," being distributed by certain American and Japanese circles, that allegedly Japan has been historically made ready for a military-political alliance with the USA and confrontation with the USSR. "Such a logic leads only to a heightening of the international situation, and undermines the foundations of peace and stability in the planet," he writes, stressing that there are no insoluble disputable problems between the Soviet Union and Japan.

For the Soviet-Japanese relations to normally develop, it is said in the book, what is necessary above all, are intergovernmental accords to deepen mutual confidence, long-term programmes of many-sided cooperation. Reassuring in this respect was the beginning of 1986 when Eduard Shevardnadze paid an official visit to Japan and a joint Soviet-Japanese communique on the results of his visit was signed. The book stresses the need of further development of Soviet-Japanese contacts in different areas, continuation of the constructive dialogue between the two countries, with it to involve questions of nuclear disarmament and other vital problems.

GROMYKO GREETS SOVIET-FINNISH JOURNALISTS SEMINAR IN KIEV

LD260858 Moscow TASS in English 0821 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 26 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, has sent a message of greeting to participants in the Soviet-Finnish seminar of journalists. It says, in part:

"I wholeheartedly welcome representatives of the mass media of the USSR and Finland who are attending the seminar in Kiev, capital of the Soviet Republic of Ukraine. The regular holding of such meetings for a broad and frank exchange of views on questions connected with the development of cooperation for the sake of the ideals of peace and friendship among nations is becoming another good tradition that emerged in the process of the implementation of the interstate treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance".

"Expressing the will of the Soviet and Finnish peoples, Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Mauno Koivisto, president of Finland, reiterated at their meeting in 1985 in Moscow the intention to further invariably follow the course of friendship and trust in any international conditions.

"In the present-day explosive international situation the role of cooperation of journalists in the prompt and truthful covering of the struggle of peoples for the preservation of peace, for the curbing of the arms race and the removal of the nuclear war threat, as well as in their mutually beneficial cooperation in all spheres of life are further growing", the telegram said.

SUPREME SOVIET COMMISSIONS MEET WITH FINNISH DELEGATION

LD282050 Moscow TASS in English 1513 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 28 TASS -- A meeting with a delegation of the Foreign Policy Commission of the Finnish parliament led by Erkki Liikanen, secretary-general of the Social Democratic Party of Finland, chairman of the Commission, was held today in the foreign relations commissions of the two chambers of the Supreme Soviet (Parliament) of the U.S.S.R.

During the conversation, that passed in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding characterizing Soviet-Finnish relations, the sides expressed mutual satisfaction at the dynamic development of goodneighborly contacts between the Soviet Union and Finland.

It was emphasized that in the conditions of the continuing aggravation of the situation in the world that experience of fruitful Soviet-Finnish cooperation convincingly confirmed the viability of the policy of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems. The sides also took note of the need of implementing the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

That document, the sides noted, plays an important role in the development of the situation in Europe and the world as a whole, despite the fact that the situation in general was aggravating.

Finnish parliamentarians stated their readiness to follow unswervingly the tested foreign policy course of their country -- the line of Paasikivi-Kekkonen -- the main element of which was an allround development of friendly relations with the Soviet Union.

During the discussion of international problems the MPS reiterated the desire of both countries to promote stronger peace and to work toward averting the threat of war and curbing the arms race. Finnish MPS spoke with appreciation of the new constructive steps made by the Soviet Union and aiming for the elimination of nuclear and other weapons before the end of the current century and for the prevention of the militarization of outer space. The decision of the U.S.S.R. to extend the term of its unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions till August 6, 1986 affords a concrete opportunity to begin advancing along the road of nuclear disarmament.

All those who are interested in terminating the nuclear arms race, Erkki Liikanen emphasized, should come out in favor of the complete termination of all nuclear tests. This is the most important step toward disarmament. The parliament and all political parties of Finland are pursuing a common policy in that field.

The participants in the meeting emphasized that during the present decisive period the parliamentarians could and should play a valuable role in bringing together all those forces that wish to preserve and develop the spirit of Helsinki, reduce the level of military confrontation in Europe and the world as a whole and create an atmosphere of trust and constructive cooperation.

FRANCE, FRG DISCUSS COOPERATION WITHIN EEC FRAMEWORK

LD222303 Moscow TASS in English 1918 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Paris May 22 TASS -- TASS correspondent Viktor Khrekov reports:

The problems of strengthening bilateral cooperation, in particular in the military field, questions pertaining to cooperation within the EEC framework and problems of East-West relations were in the focus of French-West German consultations held here.

Addressing a press-conference on the results of the consultations, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, West German foreign minister, said that "France and the FRG have expressed intention to put forward constructive proposals on disarmament and arms control at the forthcoming NATO council session". Yet while speaking in general terms about their wish to contribute to the development of the all-European process, the start for which was made in Helsinki, the sides did not put forward any concrete measures and initiatives.

Despite the optimistic statements on the state of bilateral relations, the local observers point to serious differences between the two countries. These differences manifested themselves particularly clearly at talks within the framework of the Common Market on the problem of fixing the prices of farm produce. Simultaneously Bonn, which has officially reaffirmed its approval of the U.S. "star wars" programme, holds an ambiguous and passive stand on the project for cooperation in the field of scientific research and developing new technologies, "Eureka", which was put forward by Paris. At the same time, the Paris press stresses, the sides displayed enviable unanimity in discussing questions pertaining to a broadening of bilateral military cooperation.

'Dangerous Idea'

LD280433 Moscow in French to France and Belgium 1330 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] The French nuclear forces recently acquired air-to-surface medium-range cruise missiles with nuclear warheads 15 times the strength of the bomb that the U. S. dropped on Hiroshima in 1945. The cruise missile was created within the framework of a huge increase in the French nuclear potential, writes our observer Vitaliy Andreyev. Approximately one-third of the military budget, amounting to more than Fr150 billion, will be invested this year for this very purpose. Last year, France had already launched its sixth missile-launching nuclear submarine and recently commissioned another nuclear submarine, "The Emerald."

Military circles stubbornly speak of the creation of mobile missiles and of the neutron bomb, even if the choice has not yet been made. In short, the modernization of nuclear forces is in full swing.

France is the third nuclear power in the world, it is said not without pride in Paris, and the total power of its warheads is larger than 70 megatons. To that one should add a stepped-up increase in conventional weapons. Democratic circles point with increasing anxiety to the stepping up of military cooperation between Paris and Bonn. After becoming the defense minister of France, Andre Giraud chose the FRG as his first point of contact abroad. After Giraud's talks with his FRG counterpart, Woerner, the Bonn Defense Ministry official spokesman said that the ministers had had an exchange of views on a wide range of issues regarding the development of military relations between the FRG and France. He added that they examined the problems of cooperation regarding the production of sophisticated weapons and the joint training of military personnel of the two armies. This entente has been confirmed by the French side.

The statements made a few days ago by Minister Giraud during a visit to one of the land forces units in the Marne Department leads one to believe that France intends to relaunch its military cooperation with the NATO countries, first of all with the FRG. A start will soon be made, of course, in the talks on the production of a Franco-German armored car and of a new generation of combat helicopter. Paris and Bonn show a desire to consolidate strategic cooperation.

Well, what is this all about? It is first of all a question of coordinating the doctrines and the military preparations. One question is raised within French political circles: Will strategic cooperation be extended to nuclear weapons or not? It has been known for a long time that Bonn has been trying to make France share with the FRG responsibility for the use of nuclear weapons, until now Paris has been saying that the issue of the use of nuclear weapons is the exclusive prerogative of the French political leaders. One knows, however, that there are influential forces in France that take a different stance and are in favor of a military alliance between Paris and Bonn based on the complete integration of the two countries' military policy. This is an extremely dangerous idea whose implementation would jeopardize security and stability in Europe.

The international situation imperiously requires a different approach to the problem of security. This is precisely the approach suggested by the Soviet Union that favors a complete liquidation of nuclear weapons as a guarantee of general security. We remind you that recently the Soviet Union put forward a series of constructive proposals aimed at improving the situation in Europe and throughout the world. It is a question first of all of ending nuclear tests. At the same time, the Soviet Union has unilaterally extended its moratorium on nuclear explosions until 6 August.

Moscow has called for an agreement to liquidate totally and as soon as possible all chemical weapons and their industrial bases. Quite recently the USSR put forward an initiative aimed at reducing conventional weapons and armed forces in the zone ranging from the Atlantic to the Urals. The West, including France, has not answered this, unfortunately. The French officers say they have received Soviet proposals with interest but things do not progress beyond the usual phrases. Yet time is short. Full-blown energetic measures are necessary in the interest of arresting the arms race and consolidating security. France could obviously contribute to the solving of this problem. To that effect, political desire and a constructive approach must be shown.

IZVESTIYA REJECTS FRG ENVOY'S CRITICISM OVER CHERNOBYL

LD250903 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 May 86 Morning Edition p 5

["Who is Throwing Stones at Whom? -- letter to Editor-in-Chief Ivan Laptev from FRG Ambassador Joerg Kastl]

[Text] "Esteemed Mr Laptev, those who live in glass houses should not throw stones. One is reminded of that on reading the article, 'An Absurd Show' [Nelopoye Shou], which was published in your newspaper on 7 May this year. Mr Lapskiy arouses indignation by his cynicism.

The disaster at Chernobyl is a disaster for the Soviet Union. You have the sincere sympathy of the state and citizens of the Federal Republic of Germany, and the Federal Government has sent a message to that effect to the Soviet Government. The disaster at Chernobyl, the scale of which even the Soviet Government cannot yet fully assess or check, is, however, also a threat to the Soviet Union's neighbors, those who are close and those who are more remote.

The first duty of any government is to attend to its own citizens' security. The form the Soviet Government thinks is necessary to fulfill that duty is its own business; but you will pardon me for pointing out that, similarly, it is the business of the federal and land authorities in our country, and not the business of Mr Lapskiy or of your newspaper, to decide how the safety of our citizens should be ensured. To criticize the German authorities' conduct is the legitimate right of our people's freely elected representatives in the Bundestag. Some of them have reproached the authorities for underestimating the threat emanating from Chernobyl. IZVESTIYA would do well to cease criticizing other states and citizens to whom the Soviet Union has given reason to be concerned. IZVESTIYA still has enough material to write about concerning omissions in its own country, and for urging the prevention of disasters in the future.

[Signed] With respect, Joerg Kastl, ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany"

The editorial office of the paper writes: We welcome the very fact of the letter from Mr Ambassador to IZVESTIYA and its candid nature. But it is precisely this which obliges us to answer it with the same candor, in plain terms.

A study of the letter leaves no doubt that we are dealing not simply with the fruit of an epistolary creation. It is, rather, that very stone that people living In glass houses have the audacity to throw. In the original letter received by IZVESTIYA there is a footnote by the translater explaining the sense of speaking about glass houses and throwing stones. It says: "This German saying corresponds roughly to the Russian one "do not judge others, take a look at yourself." But it is precisely this that is not done in the letter.

Let us leave aside its tone, its preaching to IZVESTIYA about what the paper should do and write about, about which material it should use, who it should praise and whom it should criticize. Let us address ourselves to the heart of the matter. It is linked with the publication of Vladimir Lapskiy's "Absurd Show," printed in our paper at the beginning of this month. It dealt with the reaction that the accident at the Chernobyl AES evoked in certain circles in West Germany. As the unbiased reader can easily confirm, Mr Ambassador does not refute, nor is he in a position to refute, anything in the publication. The only thing that he can say is: Do not criticize the West German authorities, because this is the "legitimate right" of the Rhine parliamentarians. Of course, one could have surmised that Mr Ambassador does not know the difference between newspaper criticism and exercising legislative functions. It is common knowledge that any newspaper in any country may criticize some action or other by a foreign government. The West German press does this to the Soviet Union regularly and unscrupulously. It is another thing to dictate some action or another -- in this case to the Bundestag or Bundesrat or even to the Land governments. IZVESTIYA employees are not infringing on this rule, believe us, Mr Ambassador! The above difference is known not only to an experienced diplomat but also to us.

The lessons of the accident at Chernobyl are not only of a scientific-technical, but also of a political nature. They have shown once again how fragile our planet is, the extent to which the fates of its inhabitants are interdependent, how essential it is to harness the atom, especially when it does not serve the cause of creation, but the aims of destruction. The world as a whole was understanding of the misfortune that befell us and of our actions in this difficult situation. It is universally recognized that our country did everything possible to limit the consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl AES. And not only for Soviet people. (As it happens, Chancery Minister W. Schaeuble has said that there is no danger to the life and health of the population of the FRG from it).

The anxiety evoked by events in Chernobyl is fully understandable. But between anxiety and malignity, and, all the more, ill-intentioned malignity, there is a huge distance. Ruling circles in the United States and their most zealous allies -- one has to note the FRG in particular among them -- have perceived in the sad event yet another opportunity to unfold an unbridled anti-Soviet campaign, to put additional barriers in the path of the development and strengthening of the East-West dialogue that is proceeding with difficulty anyway, and to justify the nuclear arms race. This, in our opinion, is genuine cynicism.

This political cynicism is all the more repulsive as it exploits the well-founded fears of people and the unfounded rumors that are being spread even today in some countries. The length of the letter does not give us the opportunity to illustrate in detail and exhaustively the anti-Soviet cocktail which has been mixed in West Germany around the accident at the Chernobyl AES -- from the murky DEUTSCHE WELLE to DIE WELT with its pretensions to respectability. What is the value, for example, of the inventions published by that newspaper about the allegedly unending flows of refugees from the Ukraine, or about the fact that the Soviet Union is now threatened by a horrible famine? And panic-mongering carefully rehearsed by DEUTSCHE WELLE about the possibility of the radioactive contamination of foodstuffs in West Germany? IZVESTIYA has already cited other examples of the spreading of lies and panic by FRG mass information bodies, as well as by some representatives of the authorities in that country. How do you wish us to react to all this, Mr Ambassador? To bypass a violation of truth and common sense? Not to call things by their names? We could not, we did not have the moral right to pass up these anti-Soviet attacks. For decontamination is essential not only on the territory of Chernobyl, but on the international arena as well.

SPD GOVERNMENT WILL REMOVE U.S. CRUISE MISSILES

LD281748 Moscow TASS in English 1712 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Bonn May 28 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Sosnovskiy reports:

If a Social Democratic Government takes office in Bonn following the regular elections to the West German Budestag next January, all U.S. medium-range nuclear-missile weapon systems will be removed from the West German territory in the first 24 months of its rule.

If a relevant agreement is not reached by that time between the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A., the West German Social Democratic Government will do it unilaterally.

This follows from the draft resolution "In the sphere of policy of ensuring peace and security" put forward in Stuttgart by the Social Democratic Deputies of Bundestag Herman Scheer and Hartmut Soell and sumbitted for discussion at a congress of the Baden-Wuerttemberg organization of the Social Democratic Party of Germany scheduled for June 7, this year, and at a federal congress of the party due to be held next August in Nuremberg.

The document expresses high appreciation of the large-scale Soviet proposals put forward recently. According to it, their implmentation advances the chances for the immediate reduction of various armaments. Social Democratic urge the West to constructively support those initiatives.

According to the draft resolution, if the Western Governments do not take advantage of this chance, the Social Democratic Party of German will unilaterally demand the withdrawal from the FRG territory of U.S. "Pershing-2" and cruise missiles, will raise in Bundestag the question of cancelling the NATO nuclear-missile resolutions and will insist on that within the framework of the North Atlantic bloc.

H. Scheer said at a press conference in Stuttgart that on the whole the draft resolution proposed by Social Democratic was aimed at achieving the curtailment of nuclear deterrence and at showing more courage in disarmament. He pointed out that nuclear deterrence should be overcome with the help of the structures of mutual security of the East and the West. Peace in Europe should be ensured through the close interconnection of the economic, scientific and cultural interests and demands. He underlined that disarmament in the East and in the West should become a precondition of a peaceful order in Europe.

RAU INTERVIEWED ON TIES, ARMS RACE

LD272020 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 27 May 86

[V. Kondratyev report from Duesseldorf; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] We are in Duesseldorf, the capital of northern Rhine-Westphalia. This federal land, with a population of 17 million, is the FRG's largest and is the country's industrial center. An exhibition entitled "People and Equipment in Northern Rhine-Westphalia" is to open in Moscow. In connection with this event, Johannes Rau, the head of the land government and the Social Democratic Party's candidate for chancellor, met with Soviet journalists, and later gave an interview for Soviet television.

[Begin recording] [Rau in German fading into Russian translation] We in northern Rhine-Westphalia are mindful of the consequences of the last war, of the destruction and victims it caused. That is why we are aware of the great importance of a peace policy. It is essential to continue to build bridges of mutual understanding between the FRG and our eastern neighbors. All contacts we make are for this purpose. I am very pleased that General Secretary Gorbachev, on 15 January this year, and in subsequent speeches made proposals which represent a major step forward in comparison with what had been under discussion earlier. I persistently advocate a serious approach to these proposals, an attentive examination of them and a speedy answer to them.

[Reporter] What, in your view, does the Federal Republic need for it to play a more important and constructive role in limiting the arms race?

[Rau] I am of the opinion that this process is directly linked with the problems of detente and of establishing trust. That is why the path, begun in Helsinki, continued in Belgrade, Madrid and now in Stockholm, is the only correct one. It is not simple to achieve success. There are ideological differences. These, however, do not rule out cooperation in the area of limiting arms. It is my view that this is the main thing, one which ought to determine the policy of detente. [end recording]

PRAVDA COMMENTS ON CONGRESS OF FRG GREEN PARTY

PM270855 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 May 86 First Edition p 5

[Yuliy Yakhontov "Commentator's Column": "The Greens' Congress"]

[Text] Bonn -- The congress of the West German opposition party "The Greens" has ended in Hannover. Members discussed and adopted the party program for the parliamentary elections scheduled for January 1987 and elaborated decisions on a number of other topical issues.

The congress reaffirmed the Greens' demand for an end to the siting of new American nuclear missiles in the FRG. As for the missiles already installed here, the program notes that they should be removed from the country. The delegates came out unanimously against American "star wars" plans, which lead to the spread of the arms race to space, and against FRG participation in this dangerous venture.

After prolonged and stormy debates, the congress incorporated in its election program the demand for unilateral disarmament and for West Germany to leave the North Atlantic bloc, which, as was said, "cannot ensure peace."

The delegates adopted a decision to seek the elimination of the system of surveillance of "dissidents" that operates in the FRG. There was keen criticism of the government's antiworker policy and its attempts to restrict the rights of working people and their trade unions.

The congress came out in favor of organizing regular nationwide polls and referendums on the most important problems affecting the country's life. The Greens' election program includes a call for an economic policy that would be aimed at eliminating mass unemployment, and increasing pensions and social allowances.

The decisions of the Greens' congress, and above all its demands for withdrawal from NATO and the elimination of the department for constitutional protection and other oppressive organs, caused a commotion in the ruling parties' camp. There was a flurry of attacks on the Greens, some even called them "unparliamemtary."

The response to the Hannover congress of the Green Party demonstrated the growing alarm of the FRG ruling coalition that an increasing number of West German citizens are expressing displeasure with the domestic and foreign policy courses pursued by the government and with Bonn's following in the wake of the militarist U.S. and NATO policy. The sharp criticism of that line that was heard in Hannover is meeting with increasingly wide support in the FRG.

FRG SCAREMONGERING OVER CHERNOBYL HIT

PM281122 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 20 May 86 First Edition p 3

[S. Sosnovskiy: "Rejoinder": "Do Not Eat the Earth..."]

[Text] The name of Chernobyl, situated thousands of kilometers from Bonn, continues to be torn to pieces, in the full sense of the word, by the FRG mass information media. News broadcasts on radio and television begin with it and it is a kind of "mandatory exercise" in speeches by politicians on any grounds and, without any grounds, is one of the topics in the election campaign that is gathering momentum. This word has been squeezed into the head of the ordinary man in the street, forcing him to forget the corpses of children in Tripoli and Banghazi, the nuclear explosions in Nevada, and political scandals in his own country.

Radio and television broadcasts, newspapers, and journals are churning out streams of abstruse scientific terminology, firing off figures on allegedly heightened radiation levels -- figures that frighten but mean nothing to the nonspecialist -- and juggle with radioactive iodine, cesium, plutonium, becquerels, and millirems. Inhabitants are urged to close windows "just in case," not to go out on the street unless necessary, and, if they should get caught in the rain, to immediately take a shower. "Good advice" continues to rain down incessantly. Not to buy fruit and vegetables at the market, not to drink fresh milk, not to let your children play in the sandpit...Peasants are being ordered to destroy their spinach and lettuce harvests and not to put cattle out to pasture in meadows. People are frightened, but often, as, for example, in Baden-Wuerttemberg, they are simply bewildered -- in neighboring France, on the other side of the Rhine, everything is following its normal course, while here there is panic, loss [ubytki], agitation.... It frequently reaches the point of total absurdity. On the radio, for example, citizens have been advised "to avoid getting earth in their mouths" -- as if someone previously ate earth in preference to sausages, washing them down with water from the Rhine...

There are also more serious things. Publications such as the gutter rag BILD conjure up terrifying pictures of a virtually universal catastrophe -- there is no Ukraine left, it has been turned into "a radioactive desert." Refugees emaciated with hunger and radiation sickness wander through it, and "mountains of corpses" lie everywhere.

Officials in Bonn admit that there is absolutely no danger to the health and life of the FRG population as a result of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant. Nevertheless, they have taken active part in fanning the propaganda campaign that has an anti-Soviet tinge.

Incidentally, indirect "victims of Chernobyl" or, to be more precise, of the hysteria surrounding this accident, have nevertheless appeared in the FRG. Frightened by the hourly "information reports on the radiation level," in some places people have stormed the chemists shops, eager to gulp down "anti-strontium tablets." According to press reports, iodine preparations have enjoyed particular popularity -- their uncontrolled usage has led to several cases of poisoning....

GERMAN CP FIGURE CITED ON WEST'S 'CAMPAIGN' OVER CHERNOBYL

LD231537 Moscow TASS in English 1521 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Bonn May 23 TASS -- A firm rebuff to anti-Soviet fabrications and insinuations, being circulated in the West, including in the FRG, in connection with the Chernobyl accident, has been given at a press conference of the leadership of the German Communist Party, which was held in Bonn today.

Speaking to journalists, Deputy Chairman of the German Communist Party Helen Weber stressed that what had happened in Chernobyl testifies to the risk involved in the use of atomic energy even in peaceful purposes. The German Communist Party, just as all forces of peace and reason, view the accident as an insistent warning that a new political thinking and a new policy are necessary in the nuclear age. The Chernobyl accident makes one think again and again what terrible consequences a thermonuclear catastrophe might bring to the whole of mankind.

The nuclear weapons stockpiled in the world are fraught with dangers exceeding many thousand times the consequences of atomic plant accidents. Therefore, we, the Communists of the FRG, believe that our main task is to do the utmost to avert a nuclear catastrophe, said Helen Weber.

We are indignant at the fact that this is being fully ignored both by official circles and mass media of the FRG, she said. Acting hand in hand with Washington, they use the Chernobyl events to heighten an anti-Soviet hysteria in order to cast aspersions on the Soviet Union's peaceful policy, to divert the public attention from the USSR's broad-scale peace initiatives.

The main aim of that propaganda campaign is the attempt to counteract the confidence, growing also amid the FRG population, that the Soviet Union is a peaceable state, insistently coming out for a world without nuclear weapons and wars. A concrete manifestation of that is the extension till August 6 this year of the term of the moratorium on all nuclear explosions, which was unilaterally introduced by the Soviet Union. To the Soviet Union's peaceable step the United States gave a really inhuman reply -- ever new and new nuclear blasts in Nevada, Helen Weber stressed.

On behalf of the leadership of the German Communist Party, she firmly denounced NATO's loyal support for American plans of production of the monstrous type of chemical weapons -- binary, and demanded that deployment of chemical weapons on the territory of the FRG be prevented.

Helen Weber declared for establishing in Europe a zone free from chemical weapons and noted the great significance of the relevant initiative of the governments of the GDR and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

REPORTAGE ON KHADDAM VISIT TO MOSCOW

Talks With Gorbachev

LD281803 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 28 May 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev received in the Kremlin today 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, member of the leadership of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, vice president of the Syrian Arab Republic.

Satisfaction was expressed at the development of friendly Soviet-Syrian relations, the lasting base of which are the closeness of their international political interests, mutual understanding and trust between the leaderships of both countries, which have been tested for their durability during the course of the complex events in the Near East.

The latest exacerbation of the situation in this region requires even more energetic and urgent contacts.

Comrade Gorbachev noted the principled and firm line of the Syrian leadership which rules out a settlement to Near Eastern problems based on a U.S. -Israeli scenario at the expense of the fundamental interests and the independence of the Arab peoples. He reaffirmed the Soviet Union's invariable solidarity with and determined support for the efforts of Syria and other progressive forces in the struggle for a just settlement in the Near East, an integral part of which is the right of the Palestinian poeple to self-determination, including the creation of their own state.

In light of the lessons of the U.S. aggression against Libya, there was a detailed discussion of the problems of inter-Arab solidarity and the unity of the Palestine liberation movement, mutual relations with the West and also the negative consequences of the Iran-Iraq war.

The doctrine of neoglobalism and the state terrorism being practiced by the United States were assessed in the broad context of current world developments as a reactionary line aimed at halting and suppressing the liberation process and thwarting the positive trends that have been observed in international relations. This adventurist imperious position is fraught with extremely dangerous consequences for the world community of states and peoples, and needs to be opposed in the most resolute manner.

Main attention at the meeting was focused on the situation that has now evolved around Syria. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam reaffirmed their countries' desire for a solution to all international disputes by political means. In view of the increased threats by U.S. imperialism and Israel with regard to Syria, specific questions along with political ones were examined on stepping up cooperation in strengthening defense capability in accordance with the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and Syria.

During discussion of these questions, taking into account the result of the armed attack on Libya, the following took part: Marshal Akhromeyev, chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff; and General Shihabi, chief of the General Staff of the Syrian Armed Forces.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev asked that friendly greetings be conveyed to President Hafiz al-Asad, and wished the Syrian people success in their active and courageous struggle for the just cause of their country and the whole Arab world.

Gorbachev Receives Message

JN281297 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general Secretary, received Vice President Comrade 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and Chief of Staff General Hikmat al-Shihabi this afternoon. The meeting was attended by Marshal Sergey Akhromeyev, Soviet Army Chief of Staff.

Comrade Khaddam conveyed a message from President Hafiz al-Asad to Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev on the situation in the region. They also discussed the situation in the Middle East in light of the U.S. and Israeli threats to Syria and on the basis of the friendship and cooperation treaty between the two countries. They also discussed ways to promote and strengthen bilateral relations. There was an agreement of viewpoints regarding all matters discussed.

Comrade Gorbachev asked Comrade Khaddam to convey a message to President Hafiz al-Asad affirming the USSR's stand by the side of Syria in its national policy hostile to imperialism and Zionism.

Comrade Andrey Gromyko, USSR Supreme Soviet president, held a dinner banquet in honor of Comrade 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and the Syrian delegation. It was attended by members of the Soviet leadership.

Talks With Gromyko

LD281817 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Talks were held in the Kremlin today between Andrey Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, member of the leadership of the Arab Ba'th Party and vice president of the Syrian Arab Republic. Participating in the talks from the Soviet side were Comrades Shevardnadze, Sokolov, Dobrynin, and other officials; and from the Syrian side, officials accompanying Khaddam on his visit.

When analyzing the situation in the world, the sides expressed serious concern over the sharp deterioration brought about by the irresponsible policy of the most agressive imperialist circles, headed by the United States. It was emphasized that to secure a fundamental improvement in the international climate, implementation of the USSR's complex of peace initiatives is acquiring special importance.

Both sides noted that the policy of neoglobalism, which is aimed at kindling regional conflicts and at direct interference into the affairs of sovereign states, is one of the dangerous manifestations of U.S. imperial tendencies.

The participants in the talks paid special attention to the situations in the Near East and in the Mediterranean region. Their common viewpoint is that the responsibility for the deteriorated situations is fully born by the United States and Israel.

The Soviet Union and Syria condemn aggressive actions and hostile campaigns aimed against sovereign Arab countries, and demand that an immediate halt be put to the policy of state terrorism being carried out by the United States and its allies.

Both sides declared that a truly just and lasting peace in the Near East can be achieved only on the basis of withdrawal of Isreali forces from all Arab territories occupied since 1967, and realization of the Palestinian Arab peoples' right to self-determination and the creation of an independent state.

Having discussed the state of and prospects for friendly Soviet-Syrian relations, both countries expressed deep satisfaction at their steady development. They confirmed the mutual striving to strengthen contacts between the two sides based on the 1980 Friendship and Cooperation Treaty.

The talks passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Middle East Situation Discussed

JN281609 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Moscow -- The Syrian Arab and Soviet sides held a round of talks this morning. The Syrian Arab side was headed by Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. The Soviet side was headed by Andrey Gromyko, president of the USSR Supreme Soviet [title as heard]. The talks were attended on the Syrian Arab side by General Hikmat al-Shihabi, chief of staff of the Army and Armed Forces; Dr Salim Yasin, deputy prime minister for economic affairs; and 'Isam al-Na'ib, minister of state for foreign affairs. They were attended on the Soviet side by Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, Defense Minister Marshal Sergey Sokolov, and CPSU Central Committee Secretary Anatoliy Dobrynin.

Talks were held in a cordial atmosphre and the two sides made a detailed review of the situation in the Middle East from all angles, the aggressive U.S.-Israeli threats against Syria, and the Syrian Arab-Soviet joint stand within the framework of the Friendship and Cooperation Treaty between the two countries. They also discussed ways and means to confront these threats and challenges.

The two sides reviewed Israeli schemes in the region and the U.S. attacks on Libya. There was agreement regarding all issues and ways and means to promote and bolster bilateral relations of cooperation.

Dinner Speeches Exchanged

LD281511 Moscow TASS in English 1447 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 28 TASS -- The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet gave a dinner today in the Grand Kremlin Palace in honour of 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, member of the leadership of the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party, vice-president of the Syrian Arab Republic.

The dinner was attended by Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, Anatoliy Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committtee, and other officials.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 2200 GMT on 28 May carries a report on the Kremlin dinner on 28 May for Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and adds: "attending the dinner on the Soviet side were Comrades Gromyko, Shevardnadze, Sokolov, Dobrynin and other officials."]

Andrey Gromyko and 'Abe al-Halim Khaddam exchanged speeches.

The Syrian vice-president has been staying in Moscow since Tuesday on a working visit at the invitation of the Soviet leadership.

Gromyko Speaks

LD281933 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1747 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Moscow, 28 May (TASS) -- The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium today gave a dinner in the Great Kremlin Palace in honor of 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, member of the leadership of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and vice president of the Syrian Arab Republic.

Andrey Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium made a speech during the dinner. He said:

Dear Comrade Khaddam!

Esteemed Syrian friends!

First, allow me, on behalf of the Soviet leadership, to welcome you here, within the walls of the ancient Moscow Kremlin.

We view your current visit to the Soviet Union as an important step in the further strengthening and development of the relations of friendship and comprehensive cooperation that have developed between our countries.

Your discussion with M.S. Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, which took place today, has and will have prime importance in this respect.

This discussion, and also the talks that have been held between the two delegations, have yet again confirmed that the friendly relations between the USSR and the Syrian Arab Republic enjoy wide and bright prospects that correspond to the interests of our peoples and to the interests of securing peace in the Near East and throughout the world.

Not long ago Syria celebrated its national day, "The Day of Evacuation," and at the same time celebrated the 40th anniversary of the withdrawal of foreign forces from its territory and the Republic's declaration of independence.

I wish to point out that we remember the events of 40 years ago. The activity of the United Nations organization was only just starting and one of the most important actions of the Soviet Union in this period was our support for Syria. In the United Nations the Soviet Union demanded the unconditional withdrawal of all foreign forces from Syria. All attempts to keep the country under foreign control ended in total failure.

During its development, Syria became stronger and hardened: One can say that it obtained the same tempering as did the well-known Damascus steel. Our countries leaders have often met. Memorable to us are the cordial conversations held in Moscow last year with President Hafiz al-Asad. The accords reached at the time have become a weighty contribution to the development of multifaceted Soviet-Syrian cooperation. They added a new charge of dynamism to our relations.

In the last year a number of major events have also taken place in the life of the Soviet people. One of the most important was the historic 27th CPSU Congress, which defined for the long-term future the course of our party and of all Soviet people. At the center of the foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet State is the further activation of the struggle to save mankind from the nuclear threat.

A.A. Gromyko said that the Soviet-Syrian talks are taking place at a time when the international situation is very complex. Those to blame for the tension are well known. They are the ones who have armed themselves with the imperial doctrine of "neoglobalism." If we are to use the correct terms, then the essence of this doctrine is international lawlessness and state terrorism. Washington is striving to stifle the will of peoples for progress and independent development, and to foist its hegemony on them.

This is precisely what those who committed the armed aggression against Libya were seeking. No references to the notorious struggle against terrorism will conceal the fact that in bombing peaceful towns, in violation of all norms of international law, the United States attacked a sovereign country that actively fights against imperialism and its Israeli accomplices.

At the same time, the United States takes under its protection the apartheid regime in the Republic of South Africa, which carries out methodical terror against the overwhelming majority of its own population, and makes aggressive sorties against neighboring African peoples.

Disdain for the aspirations and fundamental interests of peoples -- that is Washington's response to our call for civilized relations to become the norm for relations between states. Some do not want to reconcile themselves to the evident truth that in the nuclear age there is no future for the policy of diktat and military force.

The nuclear explosions in Nevada, like the aggression against Libya and the undeclared war against Nicaragua and Afghanistan, all of these are links in the same chain with which they want to fetter all things that are positive in international affairs that have appeared following the Geneva summit meeting. Yet another link in this chain is the unconcealed threats against Syria. The Soviet Union emphatically condemns this policy.

Attempts are also being made, in an atmosphere of pressure on the Arab countries, to liquidate the Palestine problem through separate deals with the aggressor, denying the right of the PLO to independently represent the Arab people of Palestine.

Without doubt all these actions are creating an even more explosive situation in this region. The near East does not need fresh confrontation but collective efforts from all interested parties toward comprehensive settlement of the situation in the region.

A realistic program for the attainment of a just and lasting peace in the Near East is contained in the well-known proposals of the Soviet Union, which were confirmed by the 27th CPSU Congress.

We reiterate -- all the states in this region have the right to a guarantee of their security, independent existence, and development. A comprehensive settlement and peace in the Near East are possible only on the basis of ending the Israeli occupation of Arab lands and guaranteeing in deed the inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine, first and foremost their right to the creation of an independent state.

The Soviet Union expresses effective solidarity with those who have become the target of intrigues and threats. This was stated by M.S. Gorbachev in his message addressed to Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution.

Today we wish to stress quite categorically that Arab people are not alone in the complex situation in the Near East and in the Mediterranean region. All peace-loving forces and the majority of the world's states are with them.

In the USSR there is the conviction that if the Arabs succeed in ensuring unity in their ranks it would be an effective weapon in resisting their enemies' intrigues.

The Soviet Union places a high value on a principled course in international affairs, as is being implemented by the leadership of the Syrian Arab Republic, led by President H. al-Asad.

In accordance with this treaty, we have given and will continue to give our support and help to this friendly country, including support and help in the development of its national economy and in strengthening its defense capability.

In conclusion we wish the leadership and people of the Syrian Arab Republic new success in the struggle for peace and progress, and to out Syrian guests, sound health and prosperity.

Khaddam Speaks

LD290345 Moscow International Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 28 May 86

[Report on speech by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian vice president and member of the leadership of the Syrian Socialist Arab Ba'th Party, at Kremlin dinner held in his honor on 28 May -- recorded]

[Text] Comrades: In the name of the delegation of the Syrian Arab Republic and in my name, I would like to express our thanks to the Soviet leadership for the warm reception and hospitality that we met when we arrived in Moscow. They reflect the atmosphere of friendship, cooperation, and trust that govern the relations between our countries.

The working visit we are paying to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet leadership takes place under the shadow of a complicated and tense situation in the world and in the Middle East due to the hegemonistic and aggressive policies of U.S. imperialism and its ally Israel.

'Abd al-Halim Khaddam said: The dangerous situation, which was created in the Middle East as a result of the aggressive military actions against Libya; the threats of aggression against Syria and the other patriotic forces; amassing naval fleets; and sounding the drums of war, create a grave danger against the peace and security not only in the Middle East, but also on an international level. This situation points to the necessity of holding consultations and coordination between the leaderships of the two countries on the basis of and within the framework of the treaty of friendship and cooperation to discover the means to overcome the complicated and dangerous situation that currently prevails.

'Abd al-Halim Khaddam added that U.S. and Isreali imperialism has for a number of years been launching concentrated attacks in the Middle East in order to impose [word indistinct] hegemony and to consolidate the expansionist aggressive policies of Tel Aviv. The talks concerned the aggressive war, which was launched by the Israeli Army against Lebanon in 1982; the signing of the strategic cooperation memorandum between the United Sates and Isreal; granting Tel Aviv huge military and economic aid, and including Isreal in the space research on the star wars program. Israel launched a series of attacks against the Arab countries. The United States committed a direct armed aggression against Libya. The Americans and the Israelis made a number of aggressive statements against Syria. All these things are taking place after the U.S. political efforts have failed to impose capitulatory agreements on the Arabs, that would have led to the liquidation of the Palestinian issue, consecreating the Israeli occupation, and furnishing new opportunities for the expansionist actions of Tel Aviv.

Syria, which follows a progressive patriotic line, today became a main target for the attacks. Now, this line is major obstacle in the face of fulfilling the imperialist and Zionist schemes aimed at spreading hegemony in the Middle East.

'Abd al-Halim Khaddam continued: Through his leadership, the secretary general of the Arab Ba'th Party, President Hafiz al-Asad, was able to build a barrier to these schemes; consolidate the anti-imperialist and anti-Zionist patriotic line; consolidate the patriotic resistance front in Lebanon; frustrate the U.S. political efforts, and stop the course of Camp David policies. We quite understand that these great patriotic missions, of confronting the policies of the superpower which is allied with the Israeli aggressive force, are surrounded with difficulties and put a heavy burden on our shoulders. But we have chosen this specific course, however, because it concerns the destiny, honor, dignity, and [word indistinct] of our nation. The course of struggle for freedom and independence is not easy. But it is the only way that leads to the restoration of rights and the liberation of our lands.

'Abd al-Halim Khaddam said: We understand the dimension of the dangers threatening us. But we firmly intend to shoulder this patriotic and historic responsibility because the danger against the future of the Arabs and against our region is very grave. We must clearly understand the meaning of the size of U.S. aid to Israel and of the signing of the U.S.-Israeli cooperation agreement in the field of space research of star wars, and what capabilities these things could grant Israel in the field of obtaining a huge potential for war and destruction. This potential not only threatens Syria and the Arabs, but also the security of all progressive forces in the world, including the Soviet Union.

'Abd al-Halim Khaddam added: The particpation of the Isrealis in this research has long-term aims and will lead to grave consequences. We must infer suitable conclusions to realize the new situation. U.S.-Israeli relations have exceeded normal bilateral relations. The capabilities of the United States are now at the disposal of the aggressive goals of Israel, which has become an advance base for U.S. global policies that threaten not only the Middle East, but also the socialist countries and the patriotic forces in Asia and Africa.

Syria has courageously confronted all the imperialist and Zionist schemes. That is why Syria shouldered and is shouldering all the burdens of struggle. We are doing this for the sake of the future of our national and our country, and for the sake of peace and stability in the whole world -- peace and stability established on justice, equality, non-intervention in internal affairs, and the right of peoples to self-determination.

Here, we must point out the Soviet stand in support of Syria and the Arab nation, and its help in developing our defensive and economic abilities. This is very important in consolidating our steadfastness and abilities in our existing struggle against the imperialists and Zionists. I would also like to point out the peaceful policies of the Soviet Union, and its peaceful initiatives, which it presents at a time during which the United States escalates the tension, poisons the atmosphere of international relations, and fans the fire of disturbance and aggression in the world.

'Abd al-Halim Khaddam added: The imperialist and Israeli circles would be making a grave mistake if they think they can spread terror and chaos in our country and force us to abandon the struggle for liberating the occupied Arab territories; restoring the proven national rights of the Palestinian Arab people including their right to return to self-determination, and to establish an independent state on the soil of their homeland; and frustrating hegemonistic and expansionist policies. These circles should know that all the capitulatory schemes are doomed to fail, and that there is no force on earth that can force us to capitulate under any circumstances.

'Abd al-Halim Khaddam continued: There will be no capitulatory settlement in the Middle East. Nobody will be able to force that on us. We know that we are not alone in this struggle, as we have on our side all the world's peace-loving forces, with the Soviet Union at the forefront. Through the years, the Soviet Union has proven its loyalty to the friendship with the Arab nation. This sincere friendship is a great example for the relations between countries and peoples.

Today we met Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary. We also held talks with the Soviet side, which was chaired by Andrey Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. These talks took place in an atmosphere of amicability and friendship according to known traditions. These meetings and talks categorically revealed the complete agreement of views on all the issues we discussed, and the necessity of continuing to consolidate the relations of comprehensive cooperation between the Soviet Union and Syria on the basis of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation that binds our countries.

In conclusion, in the name of Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic, and in the name of the leadership of our party, I would like to thank Comrade Gorbachev and the leaders of the CPSU for the Soviet Union's stand, which gives us assistance and support.

JALLUD ENDS TALKS WITH RYZHKOV, MEETS SOKOLOV

LD281755 Moscow TASS in English 1730 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 28 TASS -- Talks between member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Ryzhkov and member of the Revolutionary leadership of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah 'Abd al-Salam Jallud ended in the Kremlin today.

When opinions on key problems of the international situation were exchanged, the sides expressed profound concern over the fact that crisis situations persist in various areas of the globe. They are used by the imperialist circles for the escalation of international tension and interference in internal affairs of sovereign states. 'Abd al-Salam Jallud expressed Libya's support for the Soviet Union's large-scale foreign policy initiatives.

The talks were held in a businesslike, comradely atmosphere. On the same day, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Defense Minister Sergey Sokolov met with 'Abd al-Salam Jallud.

Views Exchanged

LD281922 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1801 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Moscow, 28 May (TASS) -- Talks were concluded in the Kremlin today between N.I. Ryzhkov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and A.S. Jallud, member of the revolutionary command of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

In an exchange of views on the key problems of the international situation, deep concern was expressed over the preservation of crisis situations in different regions of the globe, which imperialist circles are using to escalate international tension and interfere in the internal affairs of sovereign states. A.S. Jallud stated that Libya supports the Soviet Union's large-scale foreign policy initiatives, which embrace all aspects of international security and answer the vital interests of the all countries' peoples without exception.

In a discussion of questions relating to friendly cooperation between the USSR and the Libyan Jamahiriyah, the sides expressed satisfaction with its present level and confirmed their willingness to promote in every possible way the fulfillment of the long-term Program for the Development of Economic, Scientific, Technical and Trade Cooperation signed in October 1985.

An in-depth exchange of views took place on matters relating to the development of economic cooperation on a long-term and mutually beneficial basis and on further steps aimed at strengthening Libya's defense capability amid continuing military pressure from U.S. militarist circles.

The talks were held in the businesslike and comradely atmosphere typical of relations of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

On the same day, Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and USSR minister of defense, has a meeting with A.S. Jallud.

During the conversation, which was held in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, there was an exchange of views on matters of mutual interest.

GORBACHEV HEARS CHEBRIKOV REPORT AT KGB CONFERENCE

LD281733 Moscow TASS in English 1715 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 28 TASS -- An all-union conference of the command personnel of the agencies and forces of the Committee of State Security (KGB) of the USSR was held in Moscow on May 27 and 28.

It was devoted to the tasks of the state security services, which stem from the decisions of the 27th Congress of the CPSU.

A report on the issue was delivered by Viktor Chebrikov, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and KGB chairman.

The conference defined measures to further improve the activities of the KGB agencies and forces. Taking part in the work of the conference was Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS ON CHERNOBYL REPORTED

Miners Complete Tunnel

LD281651 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 28 May 86

[Excerpt] At the Chernobyl AES today, the combined miners detachment, which is on an operational mission here for the Government Commission for the Elimination of the Consequences of the Accident, has reached the edge of the fourth power set. The excavation of a 130 meter underground tunnel to the damaged reactor has been completed ahead of schedule.

Robots Used in Cleanup

PM231130 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 May 86 First Edition p 3

[Special Correspondent O. Gusev report under the rubric "Chernobyl AES: Diary of Events": "Robot Sent to Reactor"]

[Text] In the power station zone there is an unwritten rule which is strictly obeyed: "Take care of people." The courageous people combatting the aftereffects of the accident are being helped to observe that rule these days by new equipment that they are receiving.

So far they only have a few of these bright yellow robots intended to combat the awesome nuclear power. The first machine -- a huge, 19-ton caterpillar-tracked bulldozer bearing the badge of the Chelyabinsk Tractor Plant on its grille, is now about to go into action against the damaged reactor.

M. Chibyshev, operator of the radio controlled tractor, watches his battle-ready "electronic assistant" through the narrow observation slit of the armor-plated vehicle which has stopped a few dozen meters from the Chelyabinsk tractor in a place where the radiation is somewhat lower. Then Chibyshev guides the radio controlled machine into the danger zone [goryachaya zona] by means of a small electronic control panel attached to his chest. There are a number of people sitting alongside M. Chibyshev -- mechanic V. Rukavitsyn and engineers V. Kurchenkov and V. Korovin. They, too, are learning the still difficult art of operating such a powerful machine by remote control. All Mikhail Chibyshev then has to do is follow his old driving habits and look once more to each side, nod to Officer V. Skachkov sitting behind the wheel of the armor-plated vehicle, and move the lever on the electronic dashboard to send the robot tractor standing 150 meters away off along its given route.

"Forward, faster!" M. Chibyshev says to himself, and the multiton monster bulldozer, responding to its radio instructions, moves off toward the mountain of rubble. Receiving another command the bulldozer digs its blade into the debris of the structures, clears away the asphalt, cutting a deep furrow through it, and gradually moves ever closer to the center of the dangerous "volcano." The high level of radiation here means that work is only possible by means of a radio controlled tractor.

Naturally, the determined roar of the Chelyabinsk tractor and each successive attack on the pile of rubble fills people with confidence that this very powerful equipment, which has now come to the Chernobyl AES region, will help clear up the aftereffects of the accident more quickly. While the first robot bulldozer was performing its operation of clearing away the radioactive rubble, it was decided to rapidly equip a second Chelyabinsk tractor. Specialists of Kiev enterprises and scientists of scientific research institutes were set a dual task: While representatives of enterprises in the Ukrainian capital, Chelyabinsk, Kaluga, Melitopol, and a number of scientific research institutes in Moscow and Leningrad are updating the robot's experimental design, "training" it to work in high temperatures, the people who will have to work in the AES zone have to master the methods of controlling the very latest equipment right here in the city's shops.

The robot bulldozer was brought to Kiev from Chelyabinsk on board an Il-76. Specialists from a number of institutes and enterprises in the Ukrainian capital fitted it with the most complex radioelectronic equipment.

"This machine was delivered to the airport in the shortest possible time," G. Vulakh, one of the people who took part in developing the robot bulldozer, said. "The promptness of the militiamen, Chelyabinsk and Kiev airport workers, and workers at the I. Lepse plant, which took the trailer right up to the aircraft, all helped to transfer this heavy equipment very quickly from one enterprise to the other.

At one of the plant shops a scientific "council" had assembled and such an impressive one that Hero of Socialist Labor V. Zlobin, general director of the "Kiyevtraktorodetal" association, admitted that he had never seen so many scientists there...

"Very many people want to take part in this work," B. Timofeyev, director of the Kiev automatic machine institute, said. "Groups of new volunteers -- ranging from laboratory workers to doctors of science -- are coming to help L. Pryadkin, S. Skorobogatiko, and V. Koshmyakov, staffers of ours who have already repeatedly tested the equipment produced for the robot. They demanded that their request be sent to the Chernobyl area and met immediately. It would take too long to explain why we are unable to send all of them to the power station zone: Many are needed here in Kiev. It is noteworthy that we have had no case of anyone refusing an assignment to the Chernobyl area." All the specialists who have come here to back up the work of the bulldozer robots -- engineers V. Bondar, E. Chernyayev, A. Afonin, and others -- are working selflessly.

"What is particularly gratifying," A. Avramenko, director of the Chelyabinsk branch of the State Union Tractor Scientific Research Institute, said, "is that there is complete creative contact between us and our Kiev colleagues and the very highest rate of solution of all questions, including technically complex ones. Even the toughest problems are beaten ten times faster than before. And there is not even a word about departmental barriers: The situation demands that every minute be used." Orders for radio controlled equipment which is to operate in the Chernobyl AES zone grow daily. Sets of equipment for the latest consignment of bulldozers were produced to very tight deadlines. Urgent training of mechanics and drivers is taking place and new consignments of items are being manufactured in the shops of a number of plants in Moscow, Kiev, Leningrad, and other cities. Robots are being made ready for the battle being fought at the AES' fourth power unit. The first information about their great effectiveness is already coming in: Even under conditions of enhanced radiation and high temperature the equipment is showing its worth.

Radiation Sickness At 'Height'

LD281129 Moscow World Service in English 1100 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] The hospital where aid is rendered to the people most seriously affected in the Chernobyl nuclear power plant accident says radiation sickness is now at its height. Professor Angelina Guskova of that hospital says they received about 200 patients: 70 of them have now been released; 70 to 80 of the remaining patients require constant medical attention. Professor Guskova says they are seriously concerned about the lives of some of them. The Soviet doctors, she said, are faced with a formidable and unexplored problem, a problem nobody has ever encountered in peace time. In tackling it, no country in the world can rely only on its own experience. Professor Guskova thanked American doctors for assistance in treating the patients.

Shcherbitskiy Visits Evacuees

AU271044 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 20 May 86 p 1

[Ratau report: "A Visit to Borodyanskiy and Makarovskiy Rayons"]

[Text] On 19 May, V.V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, and A.P. Lyashko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Council of Ministers chairman, visited a number of localities in Borodyanskiy and Makarovskiy Rayons to which population from the area of the Chernobyl AES has been temporarily evacuated.

During a conversation held in the Borodyanskiy Raykom headquarters, N.S. Mironov, Borodyanskiy Raykom first secretary, and A.N. Amelkin, first secretary of Chernobylskiy Raykom, which has now been accomodated there, gave an account of the work done by the raykoms and basic party organizations to distribute the evacuees in a well organized manner, and to provide them with jobs and normal living conditions. It was noted that there was a businesslike atmosphere and calm conditions wherever the labor collectives lived. Schoolchildren have left these rayons for Yevpatoriya young pioneers camps and sanatoriums, and for other Crimean health resorts.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary and the Ukrainian Council of Ministers chairman examined a number of questions concerning the work of the evacuees from Chernobylskiy Rayon industrial enterprises and kolkhozes, and made a number of recommendations on work organization in medical establishments, trade and consumer service enterprises. It was emphasized that, in the work carried out to provide the evacuees with normal working and living conditions, there were no trivialities, and that all its aspects and details required constant attention. It was found expedient to increase the attention of the republic's ministries and departments to the activity of the industrial enterprises and organizations evacuated to these rayons.

At the summer camp of the Neneshayevskiy sovkhoz-technical school at which the stockbreeding complex of the Druzhba kolkhoz from Chernobylskiy Rayon has been accommodated, and at the Lenin kolkhoz in Makarovskiy Rayon, to which the Peremokha kolkhoz was evacuated from Chernobylskiy Rayon, meetings were held with the machine operators, stockbreeders and leaders from these farms. The evacuees spoke with gratitude about the cordial reception accorded to them by the local population.

V.V. Shcherbitskiy and A.P. Lyashko familiarized themselves with the work performed by Makarovskiy Rayon polyclinic, sanitary and epidemic station, as well as by medical and dosimetric centers along the rayon's roads.

Participating in the trip was G.I. Revenko, Kiev Obkom first secretary.

Reception of Evacuees Described

PM281155 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 25 May 86 p 3

[Article by A. Prokopov, chairman of Braginskiy Rayispolkom: "Overcoming. From a Rayon Adjoining the Chernobyl AES"]

[Text] Gomel Oblast -- The workers of the Engels Kolkhoz are now going about their normal business. What is unusual maybe is the fact that the local villages and hamlets are crowded with people. In some houses -- kolkhoz Chairman Nikolay Sergeyevich Shapetko's, for instance -- several families at once sit down at the dining table. The entire collective of the "Posudovo" Sovkhoz -- a farm located within the 30-km zone of the Chernobyl AES -- arrived at the kolkhoz with its full complement not only of personnel but also of equipment and livestock (the cows alone total 2,500).

From the very 1st day of the arrival of those in need of resettlement [pereselentsy; herinafter: the settlers] the kolkhoz members have shared with them everything they have: housing, foodstuffs, bedding... The sovkhoz workers have, in their turn, also proved to be on top of the situation -- following their arrival at the kolkhoz they immediately offered their labor services: "Which jobs need most attention today?" Thus, Petr Korneyevich Romanenko, a Communist who back home has grown many a good crop of potatoes, is now demonstrating the exemplary cultivation of the Kolkhoz' potato plantations. Incidentally, an unplanned, 15-hectare potato field has also come into existence. This is for the evacuee [evakuirovannyye] families. The kolkhoz has allocated to them free of charge seeds for planting and cultivation equipment.

That same calm, businesslike situation is also to be observed on the "Parizhskaya kommuna," the Chkalov, the "Chyrvony Kastrychnik," and the Telman Kolkhozes, at which the "Chyrvonaya Ukraina" Kolkhoz, the "Braginskiy" Sovkhoz, and the "Leninskiy Shlyakh" and Lenin Kolkhozes have been temporarily resettled.

In addition to several Ukrainian population points, some 50 villages and hamlets of Gomel Oblast -- including 30 in our own Braginskiy Rayon -- lie within the 30-km zone of the Chernobyl AES from which the population has been temporarily moved out as a precautionary measure. Immediately after the accident at the nuclear power station the party raykom and the rayispolkom set up a special staff, comprising party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol activists, which now operates virtually around the clock.

In the very first days, when 6,200 people were evacuated from the danger zone, joint sessions of village soviets were held everywhere to discuss the agenda "The Soviets' Tasks in Attending to the Life and Daily Needs of the Evacuated Population." Right now, all building workers have been switched to the erection of canteens, medical premises, and mobile shower facilities. The rayon's Potrebsoyuz has organized the delivery to all stores (incidentally, several new stores and shops have opened recently) of the requisite quantity of bread, canned meat and dairy products, oil, vegetables, and juices. And the kolkhozes which have received evacuees are providing them with food potatoes. The settlers have been given nonrepayable monetary assistance -- R200 for each member of the family -- bedding can be hired, and for those in need there is even clothing and footwear. That people are indeed leading a normal life is attested to by the fact that, just as back home, the pensioners who have arrived here are receiving their pensions on time.

Aside from the reception of the evacuees and their accommodation and assignment to work, we have also had yet another major concern: to dispatch some 13,000 people beyond the rayon borders. These have been schoolchildren, mothers with young children, pregnant women -- that is, all those whom it was necessary, as a precautionary measure, to relocate in completely safe places, in other rayons of Gomel Oblast, although the background radiation [radioaktivnyy fon] was not actually a threat to people's health.

They have been housed in Pioneer camps, vacation homes, sanatoriums, and clinics. All this is being done for them free of charge, at the state's expense.

An equally important concern is for the health also of those people who are now living and working in the rayon. Suffice it to say that we are measuring radiation levels every 2 hours, even after they have returned almost to normal. The population is receiving medical checkups. The rayon's working people are fully informed about the situation. It is being explained to them by lecture groups, and also by party raykom and rayispolkom officials. They are meeting with people directly at their place of work. Hence, there are no false rumors or misapprehensions.

Ours is an agricultural rayon. And it is very important for us not to slacken but, on the contrary, to step up in every way the rate of growth of the production of agricultural products and their sale to the state. The party raykom has set the rayon's working people just such a task. And it is being resolved successfully. What is the position, for instance, with the production of milk. Prior to the complex time we are currently experiencing, the rayon's daily average yield per cow was 8.3 kg. Naturally, the evacuation of five farms affected the overall productivity of the milch herd — the daily yield fell to 7.6 kg. But we were swiftly able to improve the situation, and now we are getting a rayon average of 9.1 kg of milk per cow per day -- half-a-kilogram more than in the corresponding period last year; while on the relocated "Braginskiy" Sovkhoz the yield is around 10 kg, and on the Chkalov Kolkhoz which has "given shelter" to this farm it exceeds 10 kg...

Here too fraternal assistance has also played its part. The kolkhozes which are now the base for the relocated farms had equipped splendid summer camps for their milch herds -- now the evacuated livestock have been located there. Their own animals are in their winter premises. Pasture land has also been shared. The new arrivals have not remained in debt. Many of the temporarily resettled machine operators are using their own equipment to the maximum, participating in the work of the specialized links to grass and regrass the hayfields and the pasture lands. As a result, on those kolkhozes which have taken in evacuated farmers there has arisen the real possibility of doubling the currently planned area of improved feed lands. This is very important. For the density of cattle per 100 hectares of land on such "dual" farms has increased to 150-250 head, and it is necessary to consider how to feed them not just now but also in the next wintering period. The resolution of this task -- to supplement the winter feed reserve as much as possible -- is also being facilitated by sharply expanding intermediate sowings of feed crops and by increasing the areas of feed root crops...

Preliminary calculations indicate that the rayon is fulfilling successfully the plan for the first 6 months for milk and meat production and procurements; there is every possibility of meeting the annual targets, too. The graingrowers too are working with that same determination -- to make up for everything that we will be unable to extract from the temporarily abandoned agricultural tracts. The planned grain crop has been reestablished thanks to their persistent efforts. Everything is being done to ensure fulfillment of the annual plan for the production of grain and for procurements to the state [as published]. This is facilitated in particular by the fact that 90 percent of winter and 70 percent of spring grain crops are being grown with the application of intensive technologies. Prospects for the harvest are good.

Many people have been able to show themselves at their best in a complex situation. I would like to speak particularly well of the working people of Kolybanskiy, Kryukovskiy, Birkovskiy, and Gdenskiy village soviets, which did everything possible to carry out the evacuation of the population in an organized manner and within a short space of time. We are getting active assistance from officials of oblast organizations, many of whom are working directly with us in the rayon. Among them are A.G. Gapon, deputy chairman of the oblast Potrebsoyuz for public catering, and I.I. Rogovets, deputy director of the oblast industrial [proizvodstvennyy] motor vehicle administration.

The decontamination of installations and areas [obyekty, ploshchadi] is now under way in the temporarily abandoned polulation points. These operations will be completed, even a minimal danger to people's health there will be excluded, and they will return to their own homes, to their own normal existence.

Protest Letter Sent to Gorbachev

PM231116 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 21 May 86 p 10

[Bobo Scheutz dispatch: "Call for Help to Gorbachev: Give Us Treatment and Clothes"]

[Text] Moscow -- "I appeal to you, Comrade Gorbachev, to your human conscience -- help us." This cry for help comes from a father of three from the town of Pripyat close to the catastrophe-hit nuclear power station at Chernobyl. It was sent a few days ago to Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in the form of a protest letter which SVENSKA DAGBLADET has seen.

It is one of the first documented examples of the worry and despondency which exist among the 92,000 people evacuated from the 30-km zone around the failed reactor who are now forced to live in various types of accommodation without their personal possessions and in uncertainty about when they can return to their homes. Many are also worried about their health.

The family head from Pripyat begins his letter by protesting at "the local authorities' criminal negligence, which was responsible for the fact that my family and the whole town of Pripyat were not evacuated in time." The letter does not say when they were evacuated, but it has already emerged from official Soviet accounts that the evacuation only began 1 and 1/2 days after the catastrophe.

The letter writer and his family -- his wife and three children age 12, 10, and 7 -- are now living in the home of an old retired woman in a little village in the Sumy region approximately 250 miles east of Kiev. As yet, he writes, over 3 weeks after the catastrophe, they have not been given either money, clothes, or medical care despite the fact that in the first tense announcements the authorities gave assurances that all the people affected were given all the necessary help.

What is clearly of the greatest concern to the father of three is his family's health: "Immediately after our arrival in the village I went to see the local doctor and asked him to take steps, but all he was able to do was to send us on to the district hospital. There they did nothing and we returned. The children, my wife, and I myself became ill, and on the advice of the local doctor I traveled to the regional hospital where the results of the measurements of radiation levels exceeded by expectations. My liver gives off 0.3 milliroentgen per hour, my thyroid 0.3 milliroentgen per hour despite the fact that they have been washed." The letter writer cites these measurements from a medical report in his possession, but the letter does not make it clear what sort of measurements were carried out and what the results actually mean.

Concerned that, despite washing, the family's clothes were still radioactive, the father went to the local party committee, among others. "Instead of solving the problem they suggested that I should wash the clothes a few times more," he writes. Since, according to the letter, the family has still not been given medical help the father decided to travel to Moscow to make a personal protest to the authorities and hand over his letter to party leader Gorbachev. It was sent by post last week, addressed to the Kremlin.

During his time in Moscow the worried letter writer heard Gorbachev's radio and television speech about Chernobyl. In his letter to the party leader he comments on the speech with the words: "You do not get a sweet taste in your mouth simply because you say the word 'sugar' many times."

Officials Say Vactions, Food Safe

PM260837 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 May 86 Morning Edition p 3

[Interview with officials by our correspondent V. Loshak under the rubric "From Authoritative Sources": "Safety Is Guaranteed" -- first three paragraphs are editorial introduction]

[Text] Sympathy and the desire to help -- these are the main sentiments expressed in the letters responding to the accident that happened at Chernobyl. Seeking to gain an understanding of the consequences of what happened, readers also ask the newspaper questions which are worrying them today. It is not surprising that now, as summer approaches, many of these questions concern how vacations will be organized in the Ukraine. Is it possible to take the whole family to the Crimea or Odessa? How will the sanatoriums and leisure homes be operating this summer? "We want to take the children to the Caucasus," Comrade Antonov writes from Leningrad. "Or had we better not...", "This summer we have decided not to go to the Riga coast, rumor has it that you had better not go..." -- that is from a letter from the Sadovnikovs from Kharkov.

They also ask about other things. For instance, has the quality of food products, products from the Ukraine, changed for the worse? "I was told that all the livestock in Kiev Oblast and the nearby oblasts of Belorussia had been destroyed because of the danger of contaminating people." (T. Shatunkova, Moscow).

Our correspondent took the letters requiring a commentary to the Trade Unions Central Council for Resort Management, the USSR Ministry of Health Main Sanitary and Epidemilogical Administration, and the USSR State Agroindustrial Committee [Gosagroprom] Main Administration for Veterinary Services with the Veterinary Inspectorate.

To the Black Sea? Yes, if You Like!

Yu. Stupin, chairman of the Trade Unions Central Council for Resort Management, explains:

"First, let me say: In the Baltic Region, the Crimea, Odessa, the Caucasus -- nowhere is there a threat to the health of people going there on vacation. The medics declare quite firmly: In the resort zones there are no dubious 'spots,' no territories where even slightly increased radiation has been observed.

"At the same time I can suggest one reason for the rumors which have sprung up: We have recalled passes for a number of resorts and they will not be distributed in the usual way. Moreover there are now blocks in the leisure homes and sanatoriums which have not yet been filled. It has been decided to allocate several thousand places, mainly in boarding houses on the Black Sea coast, for prophylactic purposes to those who were living in Chernobyl and nearby, who were evacuated from the 30-km zone.

"Naturally, all these places cannot be filled immediately.

"The AUCCTU Presidium also adopted a decision specifying the number of tourist bases, pioneer camps, and sanatoriums and prophylactic enterprises which will be assigned for the summer to the inhabitants of the affected areas of the Ukraine and Belorussia. Within our system around 2,000 places in the Anapa region and in Yevpatoria are being allocated for pioneer camps of the sanatorium type.

"In the vacation zones some degree of specialization has been specified: Gelendzhik and Adler will take parents with children, Anapa mainly children.

"A good many places at the Dimitrov cherry farming sanatorium and the Kuyalnik resort in Odessa have been allocated for those who were working in the accident zone."

Food Products -- Constantly Monitored

A.I. Zaychenko, USSR deputy chief state sanatation doctor, explains: "We too are now receiving many questions about green vegetables: Can people buy them without fear? All the green vegetables appearing on the store counters or in the markets are being carefully checked.

"Special attention is being paid to dairy products. They are checked at least twice: at the livestock units and at the dairies. Let me observe that the processing of milk into butter of cheese in general excludes any suspicion of radioactivity.

"Even in areas far away from the accident zone sanitary monitoring of the food products delivered to the bases and the trade network has now been stepped up. The Ukraine, Belorussia, Moldavia, the European part of the RSFSR -- dosimetric posts are in operation everywhere.

"As for state purchases, they are still taking place everywhere in the Ukraine and Belorussia. It is hardly necessary to say that if the sanitary and medical services or the Gosagroprom were unsure about anything, these purchases would be stopped."

A.D. Tretyakov, chief of the USSR Gosagroprom Main Administration for Veterinary Services, explains. "We have stepped up veterinary monitoring at livestock units, markets, and processing enterprises. We have additionally sent dosimetric equipment, disinfection machines, and special equipment to the regions adjacent to the accident zone. Scientists from scientific research institutes under the Gosagroprom are working there.

"The numbers of cattle from the accident zone have been preserved in full. The animals have now been distributed among other farms and the most careful veterinary monitoring of them has been established. The farms whose livestock units have received additional animals have received extra funds for feed. All the livestock which were owned personally by the people who have now been resettled have been bought by the state.

"As for the poultry taken out of the 30-km zone, it virtually did not suffer. Several factors came into play at once: biological resistance, the fact that the poultry was mainly in closed premises, and the fact that it was fed on last year's feed.

"The Gosagroprom studies and summarizes daily the reports from the accident region. The situation is not lost sight of for a single hour."

Inspector Says Dnepr 'Immaculate'

LD262148 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 26 May 86

[L. Ilchenko report from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] [Video shows river boat on river, water samples being drawn, bottles labeled "Dnepr 12.00," "Desna 9.00," "Hotel Kiev 12.00"]. Over 1.5 million cubic meters of water is supplied daily for the residents of the Ukrainian capital alone. Having visited the enterprises where it is cleansed, one can say that Kievans literally prepared the water for consumption. It comes to the homes of Kiev and nearby populated areas from the Dnepr, the Desna and hundreds of artesian wells.

Its taste, color, smell, and mineral composition is monitored by specialists, scientists and doctors, checking any qualitative deviations or changes. [Video shows samples being processed in laboratory]

At the moment, in connection with the accident at the Chernobyl AES and the elimination of its consequences, the public health staff and specialists are analyzing the situation in detail. The duty posts make regular reports on the very latest data on the state of the environment, and first and foremost on the quality of drinking water in all the water basins. Personnel of the Kiev hygiene and epidemiological station and of the city radiological laboratory today are working especially intensively. Water samples are taken round the clock, every 2 or 3 hours, and laboratory personnel are on duty day and night. They carry out analyses, and prepare data on all the parameters to be studied.

[Video shows interview with woman named L.I. Sukhnenko] As a sanitary inspector, I can say that the water is completely in accordance with the norm for radiation safety, and overall it is in accordance with the requirements of the State All-Union standard. Naturally we are intensively monitoring the state of the Dnepr and the reservoir, and thus far we can say that our Dnepr is behaving very well; we are pleased with it. In general it would be difficult to imagine Kiev without the Dnepr, without Dnepr water. This water is immaculate in the bacteriological and chemical sense.

Behavior of People Affected

PM231128 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 23 May carries in its First Edition on page 6, under the rubric "Chernobyl AES: On the Spot Report," a 2,000-word article by V. Yavorivskiy datelined Chernobyl-Polesskaye-Ivankov and entitled "Zone of Truth and Conscience." The author writes about the appearance of the Chernobyl area following the reactor accident, saying that "all the answers will be supplied in time by our best brains" and the "members of the government commission." He speaks of the evacuees who "understood that the city will have to be abondoned for more than just a few days," saying that Pripyat's residents "had to take their most important possessions -- their children and their souls. Only two of them could not do that. They were already dead." Yavorivskiy goes on to provide an emotional account of the deaths of Valeriy Khodemchuk and Volodya Shashenko and the effect on their immediate families. He contrasts the behavior of "communications operator" Nadya Misikevich who "worked at the station until she lost consciousness and was taken to hospital" with that of a "young couple" who "not only fled from the city in a panic but also abandoned an invalid father in the apartment." Having given more examples of how people behaved at the time, the author concludes: "The misfortune will not only uncompromisingly put everyone in his proper place but will also, like an x-ray, reveal the soul of everyone who crosses into its zone. A zone of enhanced nobility of enhanced truth and conscience."

JUSTICE MINISTER EXPLAINS UNEARNED INCOME REGULATIONS

LD282341 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium have adopted documents directed at strengthening the struggle against unearned incomes. Our correspondent Tamara Karetnikova asked USSR Minister of Justice Boris Vasilyevich Kravtsov to comment upon them:

[Begin Kravtsov recording] I will deal only with the legal side of the matter. Unearned income is obtained basically by two means: either through the committing of mercenary crimes and other offences or by receiving excessively high incomes which do not relate to the output of labor. I should say that although the struggle against mercenary crime has been stepped up, life has nonetheless shown that those who infringe on state property -- various kinds of bribetakers, those who take kickbacks and speculators -- must be called to even stricter account.

That is why, by a decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, there is a provision, in particular, to increase the answerability of officials who receive bribes by using their official position by prior conspiracy with a group of individuals or by receiving bribes on a large scale. It is known just how huge is the damage caused daily by people who, it would seem, steal a little at a time from enterprises and building sites but who, taken overall, make off with millions of rubles, not to mention the moral side of the matter. They can now be not only fined a sum up to R200, but along with the application of measures of an administrative or even criminal-law effect, there is provision to deprive them of all kinds of bonuses, transfer their position in the waiting list for housing and deprive them of other privileges.

It is no secret that a certain category of people makes a fortune through various types of services. I would like to stress particularly that in the new documents, these questions have been regulated legally. There has been an increase in the administrative and in a number of cases, even the criminal liability for the violation of order in the exercise of handicraft and artisan work. Answerability has been established for the avoidance of presenting declarations for incomes from such activities.

I have only gone into some of the aspects of this problem. The decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium comes into force on 1 July of this year. We have been talking of leagal measures, but a great deal here depends on the activeness and uncompromising attitude of each Soviet person toward phenomena alien to our lifestyle and the principles of social justice. [end recording]

MOSCOW RAYKOM OFFICIALS FIRED FOR ABUSING POSITION

PM281532 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 24 May 86 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Information"]

[Text] The CPSU Gorkom received reports concerning improper behavior by some leading officials from the Perovskiy Rayispolkom.

It was ascertained in the course of an inspection that Comrade V. D. Voronov, first deputy rayispolkom chairman, and Rayispolkom Deputy Chairman Comrades V.V. Gankin and V.A. Rossikhin displayed immodesty in improving their housing conditions and, taking advantage of their official position, obtained repair work and fittings for their own apartments at the expense of the state through organizations subordinate to the rayispolkom.

The Perovskiy CPSU Raykom Bureau rviewed the results of the inspection and issued strict reprimands to Communists Comrades V.D. Voronov, V.V. Gankin, and V.A. Rossikhin, with endorsements of their service records for having abused their official positon by repairing their personal apartments at the state's expense.

Taking into account the fact that Comrades V.D. Voronov, V.V. Gankin, and V.A. Rossikhin have compromised themselves through their improper actions and abuses, the CPSU Raykom Bureau deemed their continued employment in those posts inexpedient.

ZIMYANIN ATTENDS EDUCATION WORKERS MEETING

LD272258 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] The annual meeting of workers in higher education which opened in Moscow today is discussing the basic results of work in science and technical colleges and tasks in improving research work. CPSU Central Committee Secretary Zimyanin is taking part in the annual meeting of workers in higher education.

MOSCOW TELEVISION SHOWS 28 MAY SPACE WALK

LD281352 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0730 GMT 28 May 86

[Report from the Flight Control Center by correspondent Aleksandr Galkin "Special Bulletin" on the "Novosti" program]

[Text] [Begin recording] Just a few minutes remain before the beginning of the television linkup with the orbiting complex Salyut-7/Soyuz-T-15/Cosmos-1686. We will now tell you about the work they wanted carried out by cosmonauts Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovev in open space on the previous orbit. Over to our special correspondent Aleksandr Galkin, who is at Flight Control Center.

[Galkin] The cosmonauts have so far spent 25 minutes and 47 seconds in space. In that time they have removed a number of specimens from the station's exterior, placed there by Viktor Petrovich Savinykh and Vladimir Aleksandrovich Dzhanibekov.

[Savinykh] The cosmonauts have gone out into open space; they had to eliminate the pressure from the transfer compartment and open the hatch. Once the hatch was opened, Vladimir Solovev floated out into open space, stood on the footholds, and they then began carrying out the planned work. They initially had to remove all kinds of elements set up on the exterior of the station, that is Istok, Meduza, Resurs, and a multitude of all types of experiments to study the behavior of various materials in space -- optical surfaces, all kinds of coatings, [word indistinct] compounds, and other materials which hold promise for future large structures when working in space. They have completed this work, and have now started installing a support platform in order to deploy Ferma [Truss] for work in open space. That is the work they have just completed in 15 minutes and 50 seconds.

[Galkin] Unfortunately, we cannot see an image of the cosmonauts; they evidently have simply not had time to set up the television camera.

[Savinykh] Yes, the television is set up on the support platform. They are about to set up the support platform, and then they will set up the television camera and show us the extending element. I would now like to say a few words about their work. It is as if we have in open space a crew that already knows it all, that has spent entire days working continuously in (?open) space. This work for them is now like ordinary work on a mock-up somewhere. They are talking to Ryumin, asking how his own work went, and if he remembers. (?I can just picture myself in the place of) Volodya, that is, of the cosmonauts now in open space. It is very interesting work and of course, I would like to wish them success in completing the entire program planned for today outside the orbiting station.

[Galkin] They are about to go into the shadow; what will Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovev be doing?

[Savinykh] There are now another 15 minutes until they enter the shadow. In that time they will set up Ferma, which they will then extend. They also can work during the shadow, because these new suits have lamps allowing one to work just the same as on the light side of the orbit. So the presence of a shadow does not influence the ability to perform work. They will take the program further, extending Ferma.

[Galkin] I can hear quite heavy breathing from both the commander and the flight engineer; it is really hard to work in weightlessness, is it not?

[Savinykh] Well, in general it is quite heavy physical labor, because there is pressure in the spacesuit, and naturally you have to make a certain effort to bend your arms and to carry out these operations. Naturally, these operations are quite laborious, but the suit they are working in at the moment is a new, modernized one in which it is much easier to carry out all operations. Vladimir Dzhanibekov already has worked in this suit, and Volodya says he worked in the earlier suit. It is much easier to work in this suit because it has better visibility, and (?as for their breathing), they have a very good atmosphere inside this little sort of space home. The spacesuit is very much like a little house in which they work. The atmosphere is good, and the conditions for work, the thermal balance, are good.

[Galkin] Are these the same suits you wore when you went into space?

[Savinykh] Yes, they are the same suits in which Volodya, Dzhanibekov, and I went out into space.

[Galkin] Thank you very much. [end recording]

[Video switches to live scene in control room, showing three-section screen at front of room, with map of world with spacecraft trajectory on main center section; Galkin is standing on a balcony to one side, with screen visible behind him, talking to unidentified man; camera cuts briefly to section of display above main screen indicating how long cosmonauts have been outside]

[Galkin] At this point, 1129 Moscow time, Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovyev have been out in space for 1 hour and 46 minutes. And now the television camera has just this minute been switched on, and we are seeing...[Galkin changes thought] Aleksandr Pavlovich, what? [Video shows the two turning to look at the screen; full-screen, pictures from space are shown in monochrome, showing first a close-up view of an indeterminate part of a metal structure and part of a cosmonaut's limb; camera then swings round to shot along the full length of the Ferma structure, with the curvature of the Earth behind; the moves down the structure to show the base of it]

[Aleksandrov] Vladimir Solovyev is next to the structure called "Ferma-Postroitel" [Constructor-Girder]. Both cosmonauts are now on the surface of the station and are completing the opening of our Ferma, which has been described as a new type of structure. The mechanism was set up on the surface, on the platform, and then working from a control console, the cosmonauts used automatic devices to open it up. The Ferma is in the form of a lattice structure, as you see, made up of links that can fold up and unfold. The Ferma is a rigid structure in its unfolded state. As we can now see, the Ferma is 15 meters long and is a very beautiful structure. In general terms, this is the first step in a whole series of experiments connected with building this kind of Ferma for future use. [Video shows camera in space making a dizzy swing; video returns to Galkin and companion in control room]

[Galkin] Let us look at what is happening at this moment in space. Is Leonid Kizim operating the camera at the moment?

[Aleksandrov] Yes, Leonid Kizim has just mounted the camera on the bracket and is pointing it at Vladimir Solovyev. Now we are seeing (?the surface) of the Earth. [Camera in space now showing cosmonaut's head; next it swings about before settling on a shot along the length of the Ferma, with curvature of Earth behind]

[Aleksandrov] We are now seeing Vladimir Solovyev. There is his face, his helmet. Valeriy Ryumin always speaks of his round face.

[Galkin] Now I can see that the filter is reflecting the Ferma itself.

[Aleksandrov] The filter, the television camera...[Aleksandrov changes thought] It is a wide-angle filter, so it produces the effect of a wide-angle lens. And now we can see the Ferma unfolded against the backdrop of the Earth.

[Galkin] And the Cosmonauts are now approaching the Caspian?

[Aleksandrov] Yes, from what we can see on the surface of the Earth and from the light spot visible on the map, we can work out that they are flying over the Caspian Sea. Well, the Ferma amounts to a structure on which scientific instruments can be mounted away from the station. It can help the cosmonauts move around. It also can be used for creating large structures that will be used in space in the future. So, we are witnessing the first step today in the creation of such structures. [Video now shows a mock-up of the Ferma in the main control room. The lower section is a white vertical cylinder with various attachments around its sides; it is in its unfolded state, with the series of interlinked vertical and diagonal struts extending from its top. A small rectangular box, possibly a control panel, is folded out from just below the upper rim of the cylinder with the word "raise" above it. Other markings on the cylinder include, towards the bottom, two sets of large letters -- FSA and, underneath, URS. There is a dark rectangular panel running down one side with the figure 4 marked on it. Just below the top edge of the cylinder are marked side by side the words "unfolding" and "folding-up" and below each is a column of six words or sets of figures which are illegible. The camera, in medium close shot, moves up the structure showing the struts and their links, then draws back for an overall view]

[Galkin] As it happens, we are now able to show the Ferma as it looks on Earth. There is one here in the main hall at Flight Control Center (?We will see it a little later, at the request of our sound-man).

[Aleksandrov] Yes, here you see the Ferma-Postroitel, the device from which the structure emerges, takes the form of a cylinder just a little over a meter in height and about a meter in diameter, fitted with electronics linked to the controls for the unfolding mechanism, as well as a control panel and a back-up system for opening up the whole mechanism. The whole thing is very compact, with fixing clamps, and the device can be mounted on the surface of a station. The device was manufactured by the staff of the "Paton" Electro-Welding Institute in Kiev. [Video returns to live shots from space along the length of the extended Ferma, intercut with brief shots of the two men talking in control room]

[Aleksandrov] When we were training with this device -- our crew and the crew today working in orbit -- we concluded that the structure was very fine, aesthetically beautiful, and that working with it is simply a pleasure.

[Galkin] But it has not fallen to you [word indistinct] to work as a back-up to the "mayaki" [Kizim and Solovyev].

[Aleksandrov] Yes, regrettably, it has not fallen to us to work in space, but the "mayaki" will have something to say about it. But in the weightless hydro-tank [gidrobasseyn nevesomosti] the Ferma and the whole structure behaved pretty well and one could do some good work with it. Now we are seeing the platform on the top of the Ferma, with the earth in the background. After today, the cosmonauts will go through all the various options for working with the Ferma, the options in the technology for folding and unfolding it. They will close up the Ferma and then the next experiment will entail using the Ferma to conduct an experiment.

[Galkin] In other words, actually for scientific purpose?

[Aleksandrov] Yes, today we are going through the stage of mastering the technology, so to speak.

[Galkin] There is Valeriy Ryumin giving them helpful tips.

[Aleksandrov] Yes, that the crew should not forget to check their suits, their condition, temperature, and pressure in the oxygen tanks. So, it is a question of running checks. The first part of the extravehicular activity was concerned with preparing the spacesuits and getting into them and settling into the positions where they were to work, and then proper work begins. This is why all the time they are working they have to pay some attention to their suits, because, after all, their safety depends on this.

[Galkin] (?Does it happen) that you are distracted and forget?

[?Aleksandrov] Yes, that happens, it really happens, because you can get wrapped up in the work. It is tricky and arduous work but extremely interesting. [Video shows shot along the Ferma, which now appears to be moving a little in relation to the Earth behind. A vertical strut up the right-hand side of the Ferma appears to move in relation to the rest of the structure]

[Aleksandrov] Now both "mayaki" are standing at the foot of the Ferma, on the (?clamps) [yakor] positioned next to the system for unfolding the Ferma-Postroitel, and are busy evaluating the Ferma's working possibilities in various regimes and how it works depending on the state of the complex control system. We regard it as a whole complex, because the unfolding operation can be carried out electronically -- by automatic electrical means — then there is a mechanical system, or a semi-automatic system. In other words, there is quite a range of ways of doing it. And what they are doing now is testing all these ways. [Video shows Galkin to camera; brief closing shot of main control room screens]

[Galkin] Well, there is still some time to go to the end of the communications session, but here we have to finish. We will bring you more details of what cosmonauts Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovev have been doing during their work today in open space in later news bulletins and on the "Vremya" program.

Further on Ferma

LD280912 Moscow TASS in English 0856 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 28 TASS -- The 15 metre Truss, which has been for the first time put up today on the surface of the Soviet manned complex "Salyut-7 -- Soyuz T-15 -- Cosmos -- 1686" will serve as a prototype of the big structures, which are to be assembled in near-earth orbit in the future. With that aim cosmonauts Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovev made an outer space walk.

This was shown live on the USSR national television network. By the beginning of the telecast, the crew members had spent one hour 46 minutes out of the three hours planned for that space walk outside the station. Over that time, the segments of the structure were taken out of a cylinder, joined together by means of automatic devices, and the whole structure was firmly fixed to the platform. Television viewers could see Kizim and Solovev at the time when they were testing the mechanism of deployment of the structure in various conditions. The structure was manufactured at the Paton Welding Engineering Institute in Kiev.

As the Mission Control Centre said, this technological experiment ushers in a new stage in the work in orbit and opens the possibility of large-scale assembly work in outer space.

Optical Communications Experiment

LD281130 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0857 GMT on 28 May reports on the progress of the space walk by Soviet cosmonauts Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovev.

The announcer says Soyuz-7 and its craft is now coming into the radio receptivity zone. Station correspondent Peter Pelekhov reports from the Flight Control Center:

Pelekhov says a communications session is now awaited. The station's signals say it is now in the area of raido receptivity. The ship is now over the Mediterranean in the area of northern Italy. The signal is heard. There is a communications session in the background during Pelekhov's report.

Pelekhov continues: "What have they done so far? Well, first they have carried out the main job of their space walk: They have unfolded the Ferma, the metallic girder of light openwork construction. Now they have folded it back again. The aim was to unfold and put it back in the container. Just an experiment.

"On one of the portholes they have now set up an optical device, of optical communications. From this device they have extended a cable, an electric cable, going outside the station, I stress. What is the communications device for? There are situations when information has to be transmitted not only by voice, not only during a space walk, but when it has to be transmitted to Earth. Now the experiment is being carried out to transmit such information through the porthole, with the help of optical agencies, which is then transformed electrically and then goes to Earth. That is the experiment, named 'Mayak'.

"As you can hear the cosmonauts are nearing completion of the operation, but that does not mean it is finished. The job in open space starts from the moment the pressure is released from the airlock chamber and before the hatch is open and until they do not take off their space suits. It is all one job." Station correspondent Nikolay Neych cuts in to say how wonderful it was for television viewers to see Ferma. Pelekhov says that is packed away now. Pelekhov recaps on the materials the cosmonauts took out into space. He then says: 'I have just been speaking to the biologist". He smiles and says the main work has been done. What has been done? A cassette has been taken out with samples of organic materials -- the experiment known as 'Meduza' -- which are laid out in opens space so we can see the effect of space conditions on them, to see if they make them more complex [uslozhnyayut] or contrary destroy them, and so on."

Pelekhov says he can see the cosmonauts smiling through the glass of their helmets which is good news as it means they feel okay. Pelekhov speculates on what will come next in space -- veritable building jobs perhaps.

Finally, the radio plays "Earth Through the Porthole," the cosmonauts' favorite song.

BRIEFS

ROBOTS FOR BUILDING TRACTORS -- A robot with a technical vision system [Robot s sistemoi teknicheskogo zreniya] has been successfully tested at the Kirovskiy Machine-Building Works in Leningrad. With the aid of a laser, the robot identifies large components of tractors on an overhead conveyer and carries out given operations independently. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0000 GMT 25 May 86 LD]

NEW PERSONAL COMPUTER -- A personal computer has been created at the Ryazan Tabulating Machines Works. This electronic microcomputer carries out a million operations per second and has an "enviable" memory. The computer also has graphics capabilities and can therefore be used by designers. The first commerical batch of the innovative computer will be produced this year. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0600 GMT 29 Apr 86 LD]